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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The kind response of our friends in supplying us with back numbers of the Tribune to perfect our files, has been prompt and ample. We need no more. Our files are now perfect. We tender thanks to all who have so generously forwarded us the missing numbers.

THE NEWS.

There was a glorious Union rally in the Capitol yesterday, and sound loyalty was promulgated by Andy Johnson, Judge Cartter and other speakers.

The rumors still come that the rebels are evacuating Richmond. We place little credit in the statement, and doubt if it will have any effect on the disposition of our troops in Virginia. It will require stiff fighting yet to take Richmond, unless the bogus Confederacy drops to pieces from the ruin visited in other quarters.

The foreign news by the Hansa is interesting and important. The Polish revolution is assuming larger proportions. The French policy concerning the struggling patriots is still undecided, with a leaning, however, to the support of their cause.

The news from the Lower Mississippi is still conflicting. The mystery connected with the situation about Vicksburg is as far as ever from being cleared up. From the Yazoo Pass expedition, and the expedition of Gen. Sherman through Steele's Bayou, not enough is yet authentically known to form an opinion of present or prospective results.

Our own correspondent sends us from Cairo an interesting sketch of the daring achievement of Farragut in running past Port Hudson. Its main features had been anticipated previously from New Orleans.

The statement of an escaped Federal officer will be read with interest. He gives a list of his fellow officers, since transferred to the Libby Prison at Richmond.

CHICAGO TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Of so great importance do we deem the opening of the inland route to Lake Superior, from this city, that we give elsewhere a diagram of the line, and a detailed reference to the main features of the enterprise. The C. & N. W. R. R., which now connects Chicago with Green Bay, was commenced in 1852, as the Rock River Railroad, and slowly found its way to Janesville—and it was not until 1858 that it was completed through to Fond du Lac. In 1859 it was extended to Oshkosh; in 1861 to Appleton, and finally in 1862 to Green Bay.

Our townsman, Hon. William B. Ogden, we trust will find in its present success and credit, some consideration for his long and arduous labors in its behalf. Now that he comes forward to ask our citizens to to do something to add still more to this magnificent line, we are sure that no indifference will be manifested or lack of confidence exist.

The opening of any route across the Peninsula dates back only two seasons! The delegate from Lake Superior to the Chicago Convention, which nominated Lincoln, in 1860, came through on foot, and by crossing the rivers on rafts, which himself and comrades had to improvise at every stream! C. T. Harvey, esq., now of this city who superintends the construction of the Ship Canal, around the Falls of the St. Marys, opened the first way of access in 1861, and Mrs. Harvey was the first white lady to cross over the route in summer, which she did on horseback the same season. The surveys for a railroad were completed late last season, and now when the railroad is done, it is safe to say that it will be the most popular and best patronized route for summer pleasure travel, such as seeks Lake George and the White Mountains, of any route in the West, if not, also, in the East. We predict that, before many seasons, trains will be seen leaving Chicago during dog days with two or three hundred passengers, seeking the wild scenery and cool breezes of Lake Superior, for their summer resort. The important business features of the route are elsewhere given.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending March 28, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.*
Flour, brls	11,846	1,176
Wheat, bu	31,461	582
Corn, bu	204,164	1,658
Oats, bu	65,367	25,175
Rye, bu	11,033	650
Barley, bu	7,869	
Seeds, lbs	86,889	85,330
Pork, brls	721	4,048
Cut Meats, lbs	2,179,675	2,305,797
Lard, lbs	2,447,616	1,394,954
Tallow, lbs	250,932	39,350
Live Hogs, No	15,072	9,453
Dressed Hogs, No	722	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, No	[illegible]	2,365

* This does not include the shipments over the Michigan Central.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since January 1st to date, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	173,868	241,183	288,182
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	1,326,555	1,471,228
Corn, bu	2,766,732	1,621,640	2,613,074
Oats, bu	667,761	107,226	127,345
Rye, bu	154,793	157,938	28,943
Barley, bu	101,949	256,798	188,486
Seeds, lbs	2,627,667	1,697,369	2,112,073
Pork, brls	14,963	56,849	23,439
Cut Meats, lbs	18,997,669	6,677,569	6,698,839
Lard, lbs	13,071,456	6,457,939	4,130,849
Tallow, lbs	766,829	196,867	115,819
Live Hogs, No	232,713	139,173	77,932
Dressed Hogs, No	190,661	169,869	119,228
Beef Cattle, No	60,164	50,314	89,484

FROM THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER.

Gen. Herron Succeeds Gen. Schofield.

St. Louis, March 31.—Gen. Herron's appointment to the command of the army of the Frontier was officially promulgated to-day. The General is on his way to the field, and it is well known he will seek to put into effect a plan requiring celerity of movement, and dashing qualities in officers, for inflicting a severe and unexpected blow at the rebels. Gens. Orm and Vandever have been assigned to the command of divisions under Gen. Herron. Lively news may be expected in a few days. The steamboat Robert Campbell which left yesterday for the Missouri River, carried a guard of soldiers, with four howitzers, to drive off the guerillas.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Secesh Sympathizers in California.

San Francisco, March 31.—Sailed, the ship Prince, Capt. Donna, for Callao. There is nothing new regarding the threatened demonstrations by the secessionists on Mare Island, against the Navy Yard and Benecia Arsenal. The public are informed of no circumstances which warranted the alarm manifested by the authorities, although all commend their disposition to take every precaution to guard against possible danger. There are many secesh sympathizers in Napa county, though not, as is presumed, enough to encourage the most daring to take up arms against the authorities. With ordinary vigilance in guarding the forts, armory and public property, no one apprehends any danger from the secessionists within this State. The Saginaw remains at Mare Island.

From Western Virginia.

Wheeling, Va., March 31.—A telegraph from Gen. Pierpont says: "Yesterday the rebels captured Point Pleasant, Va. The town was subsequently recaptured, and the rebels driven back with the loss of fourteen prisoners. We lost one killed and one wounded."

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, March 31.—A meeting of merchants is announced, to petition for diminution of restrictions on commercial trade with Memphis. The new gunboat Choctaw will [illegible] be completed [illegible].

The Peninsula Railroad.

We are glad to be able to state that the important project of virtually extending the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad via Green Bay to Lake Superior, by the construction of the Peninsula Railroad, is meeting with the approval and endorsement of our best business men and most discreet capitalists. Less than one week ago, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden presented the claims of this new enterprise to our business men, in an address before the Board of Trade. Upwards of one-half of the amount solicited from the business men of this city is already subscribed. Those who desire to aid in advancing one of the most important enterprises now proposed for Chicago and the Northwest, will not ignore the present opportunity of subscribing to the stock or securities of the Peninsula Railroad.

The effect of the operations of the Peninsula Railroad when constructed, in transferring the bulk of the trade of Lake Superior to Green Bay, or on to the waters of Lake Michigan, is too manifest and certain to require explanation or argument. The geographical position of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan decides that such result will ultimately follow the opening of a short line of easy grades, as this route is proved to be.

The Right of Way is nearly all secured by donation, and without cost to the Company. Congress donated it through the United States' lands. The State of Michigan has provided for the same privileges through the State lands. The St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company have tendered the same through the lands of that Company, which will embrace several miles. All private owners have responded thereto with like liberality.

Marquette, the northern terminus of the road, is situated on the shores of a bay, or indentation of the coast of Lake Superior, where extensive docks are already erected, which the road can avail itself of, doubtless, or adopt other conveniences, plans of which will be submitted to the Directors, whenever desired.

The bay at Marquette is ample for the accommodation of all the shipping interests, present and future, which the commerce of the country will require, and it is generally open as early in the spring, and as late in the fall, as any other harbor on the Lake. A railway to that point would enable the people on the Lake to ship at least two months longer than they now do. December and April would then be included in the season of navigation, and would then be about as safe for staunch made, iron or copper-plated propellers, as any in the year.

The Southern terminus of the Road at Little Bay de Noc, is all that could be desired as a harbor for commercial purposes. Perfectly land-locked, its basin of four miles long by two miles wide, with an entrance of a mile wide, permits ships to sail in without danger or delay, at all times. Its depth of water being some eight fathoms inside, and holding not less than five fathoms all the way in from Lake Michigan, with bold shores inside and down the coast on the East side, the conviction is almost forced upon the mind that nature intended it as the outlet, or depot, of the vast mineral wealth lying in the regions stretching away to the North and West. The construction of Docks for the Company's use can be accomplished on the shores of this Bay with great economy.

By the railroad across the Peninsula, the boisterous passage along the south shore of Lake Superior, where the prevailing northerly winds have a full sweep of hundreds of miles, tending to drive vessels into a lee shore, are matters which will be duly considered by seamen. In a round trip to Cleveland or Buffalo, 900 miles of sailing distance will be saved, and to Chicago, 800 miles or more.

The farther feature is gained of touching Lake Superior near its commercial centre, and becoming the main channel for influx of supplies and merchandise from Northern Wisconsin and Chicago, and by this connection securing for that hitherto remote region, a free traffic and intercourse with the rest of mankind, the year round.

This road being enabled to bring away Lake Superior copper a month earlier and a month later, each season, than via the Saut Canal, would be able to charge higher rates in fall and spring than in summer, and thus compete successfully for the traffic at fair prices, on an average, per season. The same remark also applies to pig iron.

The interest on the value of a ton of copper ($400), each month, is $2.50. A mining company could, therefore, afford to pay $15 per ton freight across the Peninsula, from the 20th of November each year. The road might have have had boats running to it from all points on Lake Superior, and from Chicago, to the 20th of January of the present year.

We might indeed borrow a page from this not far off future, and point to the vast region lying northwest from Lake Superior, and demonstrate that within the next twenty-five years there must be a largely traveled route from the west and northwest shore of the Lake into the region of the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg, and the valleys of the Red River, Assiniboin and Saskatchewan Rivers, both for pleasure and business, and that such travel will mainly go via this route is inevitable.

We must not forget the advantages of the travelling public. Passengers can go, via this route, from Marquette to Chicago, in twenty-four hours, to Cleveland in thirty-six hours, and to New York in forty-eight hours, avoiding the dangers of the lake navigation altogether. This will form a great pleasure route from Chicago, the South and West, to Lake Superior and to St. Paul, via Bayfield or Superior City. It is believed that, with this route opened, the pleasure travel to Lake Superior would be at once quadrupled.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Fortress Monroe, March 30.—Yesterday's Richmond Dispatch has the following:

The enemy has again appeared in front of Fort Pemberton. On Monday afternoon firing was heard, but the result is unknown.

The report of the capture of Gen. Carter's brigade by Humphrey Marshall, is not confirmed.

Gen. Morgan had a fight on the 20th, at Milton, lasting five hours, driving the enemy five miles, when they were reinforced. Gen. Morgan says his loss of officers was heavy.

Chattanooga, March 27.—Gen. Forrest captured, yesterday, at Brentwood, nine miles in the rear of Franklin, 800 Union prisoners. He destroyed a house, carried away commissary stores, burnt the railroad bridge, tore up the track, and captured seventeen loaded wagons.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The Canal Feared a Failure.

TWO RAMS RUN THE BATTERIES.

Conflicting Rumors from the Yazoo.

Mouth of the Canal Above Vicksburg, March 25th, 1863.

Admiral Farragut requested that an iron clad and two rams might be sent down to him, anticipating danger from below. The rams Lancaster and Switzerland were ordered down by Gen. Ellet, with picked crews. The former was commanded by Lieut. Col. Jno. A. Ellet, and the latter by Col. Chas. R. Ellet. The rams started to run the Vicksburg batteries at five o'clock this morning, having been unavoidably delayed. The Switzerland took the lead, and had reached midway between the batteries when a shot struck the boiler, exploding it and scalding three negroes badly, and the mate, G. Connor, slightly. The vessel then floated down the river, and was taken in tow by the Albatross.

Her damage is slight, and she will be fit for service in a day or two.

The Lancaster, less fortunate, was struck soon after passing the first battery, one shot striking her, almost splitting her hull in twain, and several passing through her boilers and cutting her steam pipe. She soon commenced to sink, but fearing she might fall into the hands of the rebels, Lieut. Colonel Ellet discharged his revolver into the cotton around her boilers and set her on fire.

Her bow went under, however, and in a few seconds the vessel disappeared beneath the engulphing waves.

One of her pilots, Thos. L. W. Kitson, lost a leg, and H. S. Brown, her engineer, was slightly scalded. Orderly Sergeant William McDonald is missing, and was probably drowned.

The crews of the vessels behaved nobly, and obeyed orders promptly. To this they are indebted for their escape from death in tenfold terrible forms.

The batteries at Warrenton opened on the Hartford to prevent her from going up to carry out her part of the programme, but with the exception of two or three men slightly wounded, she escaped damage.

The rebels planted heavy guns opposite the canal, which has been abandoned as a failure, on account of their deadly range.

There is a heavily casemated work in course of construction at Warrenton, which Farragut shelled twice, but no reply was made by the batteries. He has received a supply of coal drifted down in barges from above. He saw the smoke of several vessels in Red River, but what they were, could not be ascertained.

Heavy rain and high wind prevails, and sickness continues among the troops.

Cairo, March 31.—The expedition from which we had been led to expect so much, under Gen. Sherman, to the rear of Haines' Bluff, by way of Steele's Bayou, is a failure, and the entire force has returned to Young's Point.

We have nothing further from the Yazoo Pass expedition, under Generals Ross and Quimby.

A letter from the frigate Hartford reports that she got aground once passing Port Hudson, and was struck frequently by rebel shot. At Grand Gulf she was also struck frequently. Her total loss was two seamen killed, and six wounded—all slightly.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Memphis, March 30, via Cairo, March 31.

The canal opposite Vicksburg, in consequence of the sudden overflow before reported, is partly filled with mud and sand, and useless.

The reported failure of Gen. W. T. Sherman's expedition to the rear of Haines' Bluff, is unfounded. At last accounts it had reached the Yazoo river with a large force.

The Belle Peoria, arrived from Young's Point, reports that a large number of Confederates have gone up the Yazoo river from Vicksburg, and that Commodore Porter's fleet, or a portion of it, has been hemmed in above and below Haines' Bluff, by felling trees across the stream, which is very narrow at this point.

A large force of Federals was sent up, and Porter rescued from his perilous position. It is since reported in our fleet, that Haines' Bluff has been evacuated. Probably it is not so. Deserters state that all the Confederates had to subsist for some time, on corn bread and molasses.

Cairo, March 31.—Our news from Vicksburg and vicinity is important. The joint attempt of Admiral Porter and Gen. Sherman to flank Haines' Bluff is a failure. The gunboats had proceeded through Steele's and Black's Bayou, and into Deer River, when they encountered a considerable force of rebels who obstructed their passage both in front and rear by felling trees, and the report is that they were only saved from capture by the timely arrival of infantry.

This whole expedition had returned to Young's Point.

FROM HUNTER'S COMMAND.

COL. HIGGINSON RE-INFORCED.

Preparations for an Attack on Charleston.

New York, March 31.—The Post has information from Port Royal that arrangements for the attack upon Charleston are nearly completed. Much confidence exists in the success of the movement. Ample arrangements are made for the safety of Fort Pulaski and Hilton Head, during the absence of the iron-clads and troops.

A Hilton Head letter of the 20th, says: The expedition which left for Stono Inlet, consisted of nine sailing vessels, four gunboats, four Monitors, and several transports.

New York, March 31.—A steamer from Jacksonville reports the arrival of the 6th Connecticut and 8th Maine regiments, to re-inforce the negro troops. The rebel force had been driven from their original position five or six miles by the darkies. Skirmishes were frequent. Three regiments of Georgians were known to be marching on the town, and heavy firing was heard as the steamer left.

The Savannah Republican of the 25th, reports an engagement between the rebel light batteries and Federal gunboats, on Monday, but gives no particulars. The locality appears to have been in the vicinity of Jacksonville.

New York, March 31.—A Hilton Head letter says Beauregard, through a flag of truce, had the impudence to demand the surrender of the steamers Mercedita and Keystone State, which he says were captured on the 31st of January.

The rebel steamer Antonica, from Nassau, ran the blockade at Charleston.

News from Savannah to the 24th states that the people are suffering all kinds of privations. Even the sick have only bacon and corn bread for nourishment. All who are able are at work on the fortifications.

A Hilton Head letter of the 25th says heavy firing was heard nearly all the previous day in the vicinity of Charleston, and it was thought the fleet which left on Wednesday was attacking the rebel batteries at Stono Inlet.

Treasury Matters.

Philadelphia, March 31st.—Yesterday $1,800,000 legal tenders were converted into the 5-20 loan and $1,000,000 to-day.

FROM FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

The Expedition Against Port Hudson.

Farragut at Natchez, Grand Gulf, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Cairo, March 31, 1863.

Your correspondent accompanied Farragut's fleet from New Orleans, and came up on the Hartford to Young's Point.

Gen. Banks left New Orleans on the 9th inst., arrived at Baton Rouge on the 11th and 12th, disembarked and reviewed the troops at that post. On the 12th and 13th the forces were put again on transports, and the fleet steamed up until within six or seven miles of Port Hudson. Here we lost sight of the land forces.

On the night of the 14th, expecting support from Gen. Banks, Farragut started with the following steamers in pairs:

HARTFORD.	ALBATROSS.
RICHMOND.	KINEO.
GENESEE.	MONONGAHELA.
MISSISSIPPI.	

We started up the river at 11 o'clock at night, arrived off Port Hudson, and a furious bombardment commenced. It is not known whether General Banks co-operated or not. The steamers Essex and Sachem and six mortar boats arrived three miles below Port Hudson, and also kept up constant fire upon the rebel batteries. While engaged under the batteries two rebel rams endeavored to engage the Hartford and Albatross, but were beaten off by a succession of heavy broadsides. This engagement was kept up briskly on both sides, and lasted for some time when, finally, the fleet steamed boldly past the batteries, under fire. After passing, the Hartford and Albatross being lashed together, grounded, the former sticking tight for five minutes, all the time subjected to a galling cannonade. She finally got off and steamed above. Afterwards the Richmond ran aground at the same place, but did not escape so well, for while trying to get clear she took fire from some unknown cause. This caused a momentary confusion, and all efforts were made to extinguish the fire and save the crew.

While this was going on, all the fleet but the Hartford and Albatross, along with the burning steamer, drifted down before the entire length of the rebel batteries, all the time under the same scathing fire. The guns of the Mississippi exploded as she passed, as though in scorn of the rebels on shore, to whom the spectacle must have been sublime in the extreme. Finally, all were out of sight of the batteries.

At five in the morning, the burning wreck of the Mississippi still floated. The magazine exploded sixteen miles below Port Hudson.

The Hartford and Albatross were out of range at anchor, above the batteries. Loss on each, three men killed and two wounded.

No serious damage occurred to either craft. The casualties and injuries are on the remainder of the fleet, at present unknown to us. The Richmond probably suffered as much as any.

At 10 o'clock the ensuing morning, the Hartford and Albatross steamed up as far as the mouth of the Red River, and there ascertained that four or five rebel rams had just passed up, the smoke from whose chimnies could yet be seen in the distance; also, the fifty of the crew of the Mississippi had been taken prisoners. Still passing up, at Natchez, the steamers destroyed the telegraph line, by Farragut's orders. This was on the 18th.

On Thursday, the 19th, we passed Grand Gulf, and were fired upon the battery of fifteen field pieces, but the boat was uninjured. Three men were killed and eight wounded. The loss on the rebel side is not learned. On the same day, Farragut distinctly saw, as he thought, the wreck of the Indianola, shattered as though she had been blown up near the shore.

On the 20th our government steamers passed Warrenton, shelling the batteries vigorously, but no enemy was seen, and no reply made to the cannonade. The same day we reported to Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, off Vicksburg.

On the 21st we received coal from above, floated to us in barges, as before related. Afterwards, on the 23d, the Albatross made a reconnoissance to Warrenton, and destroyed an unfinished casemated battery which the rebels had commenced, under a slight opposition from riflemen and a few field pieces. The ensuing day the Hartford paid the same place a visit, and found about 3,000 riflemen entrenched, who were quickly scattered by a dose of shot and shell.

This ends the adventures of the two steamers, which were at the foot of the canal when your correspondent left.

Commodore Farragut is confident of his ability to silence any battery on the river; certainly himself and the crews of all his steamers evidenced the possession of most undeniable pluck. All the officers and men behaved nobly; Pilot Carrol, of Hartford, is especially mentioned, and many others will be in the Commodore's official dispatches which have gone forward to Washington. The presence of Farragut and his gunboats has infused new vigor and spirit into the soldiers at Young's Point.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Washington, March 31, 1863.

The subject of Kentucky re-enslavement of escaped contrabands, by virtue of her local laws, is said to have given rise to protracted Cabinet consultations.

The Government has authorized Gen. Ullman to raise a black brigade, and Gov. Andrew to raise a couple of negro regiments, but beyond that, no authority has yet been given to any one to enlist black troops. Scores of petitions have come in from persons wishing to be officers of black regiments; but the War Department positively refuses to give further authority to anybody, for the present. It is intimated, however, that they mean soon to begin the work of enlisting negroes in the service.

Both halls at the Capitol were crowded full at the great Union meeting to-day, with enthusiastic audiences. Many were unable to find standing room. Chief Justice Cartter made a strong speech—denouncing in fitting terms the treason of Jeff. Davis and his associates, and said, in whatever else he might fail, he should not fail to punish disloyalty. Horace Maynard and Andy. Johnson also spoke.

A general order has been issued directing commanders of regiments or detachments, or Surgeons in charge of hospitals, to report on the last day of each month to the Provost Marshal General the names of all deserters, with full descriptive lists.

Gen. Halleck in a general order announces the death of Gen. Sumner, and gives a brief statement of his life and character, and directs thirteen minute guns at each post within the Department of Missouri, and flags at half mast from twelve o'clock to sunset, on the day of the receipt of the order.

Gen. Halleck and Gov. Johnson are soon to be examined, as the last witnesses before the Buell court of inquiry.

All officers yet on rebel hands are to be at once exchanged, and to that end orders have been issued, to have all rebel officers in our hands, who can bear transportation at all, at once sent to Baltimore.

The widow of Jackson, who killed Ellsworth, came into our lines at Union Mills, to-day, and begged permission to come over to our side again, offering to take the oath of allegiance.

General orders just issued, require officers who have been promoted, to remain on duty in their respective departments or armies, under assignments of the commanders thereof.

The Provost Marshals of Pennsylvania have been named to-day. A large number of them are honorably discharged officers of the army.

Gen. [illegible] leave of absence has been further extended, and he is still in New York.

Halleck, Stanton, and the President were in long conference to-day.

Washington, March 31.—An intercepted document addressed by Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State, to Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, the Confederate Commissioner at St. Petersburg, has lately come into the possession of our government. It shows the prudent and significant reserve which the Confederate officers prescribe to themselves, in refusing to enter into any engagement with foreign nations not to renew the African slave trade.

Washington, March 31.—The President has designated Thursday, April 30th, for a National Fast Day.

Gen. Hooker was here to-day, in consultation with the President, Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck. He returned to-night.

No dispatch has yet been received at the State Department from M. Drouyn De L'Huys, in response to Secretary Seward's dispatch declining Napoleon's proposal to mediate.

New York, March 31.—A late Richmond paper contains a detailed account of a great fire, destroying 700 or 800 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at half a million of dollars, and Government property of various kinds to the aggregate of nearly a quarter of a million more.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Vigorous Measures of Burnside.

The Rebels Scattering in Haste.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Cincinnati, March 31, 1863.
Headquarters Army Central Kentucky, Lexington, March 31, 1863.

Gen. Gilmore, with his forces, was reported at Somerset yesterday, at four o'clock p. m., having driven the rebel force before him. As the nearest crossing of the Cumberland is at Stigall's Ferry, six miles from Somerset, the rebels will not probably be able to effect their escape without loss.

The 24th Kentucky, Col. Grigsby, are ordered into Eastern Kentucky, with general instructions to mount themselves a la John Morgan. No doubt they will be quickly and well mounted, with delicate attentions of the quartermasters.

The report that they have been reinforced by 2,000 infantry is not probable, but if true will not change the result. Gen. Gilmore possesses the will [illegible] occupation, the rebels stole cows, young mules, calves, &c., broke open stores and pillaged them of every thing they could carry away. Bolts of ribbon, patterns of dresses, collars, silks, clothes, &c., were found on the prisoners sent in this morning, some 33 in number. The balance of the stolen cattle have all been recovered.

Woodford first overhauled the retreating rebels at Hall's Gap, six miles below Stanford, and captured 200 cattle and 150 prisoners, the last one at Camp Dick Robinson, and are on their way here. Pegram's men burned the bridges over Dick's River at Briantsville and Lancaster, and appropriated every thing of value on his line.

Stirring news from Somerset is hourly expected. Steel, of Cluke's command, with about 150 men, effected a crossing of the river, and escaped via Richmond, but will be lucky if he is not taken by our troops below. He has pillaged all on his route. A family are here to-day, on their way to Indiana, having been deprived of everything. Wagon loads of emigrants, dependent on charity, wending their way Northward, are passing hourly. A portion of Cluke's party were reported, last evening, as scouring the route towards Maysville.

Walker, vexed at his former failure, and unwilling that a few hundred horse thieves should reign in eastern Kentucky, made another dash yesterday and occupied Mt. Sterling, and attempted a coup de guerre. A skirmish ensued, in which five rebels were killed, ten wounded, and some captured. A gentleman from Mt. Sterling, to-day, brings intelligence, not confirmed, that he had captured the whole party, including the pestilent leader himself.

Cluke's personal presence alone will confirm such a rumor.

The affair of the 44th Ohio and 14th Kentucky, five miles below Hazel Green, with Marshall's men, was more serious than reported. Some thirty Federals are said to have been killed, and twenty-five more are still unaccounted for. Nearly one hundred rebels were captured and paroled. The high water prevented bringing them in.

Marshall's force is estimated at 1,800. He has not made his appearance in public yet. The supposed rebel scouts seen near Paris, were our own picketsand scouts from Hazel Green. Barbourville, Knoxville, and the Gaps, report no rebel forces but roving bands of highwaymen. Stage conveniences have been resumed to all the towns south of our armies.

Cincinnati, March 31.—The Commercial's Murfreesboro dispatch says: Polk's corps, consisting of Cheatham's, Wither's and McCowan's divisions have advanced to within nineteen miles of Murfreesboro. Scouts affirm that the rebels must attack or fall back on account of scarcity of subsistence.

New York, March 31.—The Murfreesboro correspondent of the Philadelphia Press has obtained the following intelligence from a gentleman who has just returned from the vicinity of Chattanooga. The rebels are building immense fortifications at Chattanooga, and already have between fifty and sixty siege guns in position. At Bridgeport there has been constructed some fine earthworks, also at Stevenson, Ala., Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Decherd.

Bragg lost at the battle of Stone River 15,500 men in killed, wounded and missing. This is the official figure; 700 officers were killed, wounded and missing; two Generals killed, and three wounded.

Gens. Breckinridge and Cheathams escaped without a scratch. The rebel army in Tennessee consists of 120 regiments of infantry, and seventy-five regiments of cavalry, the latter under Gen. Wheeler, Van Dorn being second in command.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Washington, March 31, 1863.

The opinion is expressed in Government circles that Lee's rebel army is still in Virginia, but portions are detached to Petersburg, and all disposed for ease of concentration at any menaced point.

Yorktown, March 30.—Yesterday morning, about one hundred rebel infantry stole past our pickets in front of Williamsburg, and quietly occupied the place at daybreak. At dawn, their cavalry in front attacked our pickets, who fell back upon the town. Here the infantry fired upon them, killing two and wounding five. They finally cut their way through, and escaped to Fort Magruder, excepting eight or nine, who were made prisoners. Our force numbered about forty, and the enemy three hundred. Before our reinforcements came up, the enemy retired whatever they could, and made good their escape.

Fortress Monroe, March 30.—Refugees from rebeldom and deserters from the rebel army, are coming daily stealing into our lines at Suffolk and Yorktown.

They represent that movements strongly indicate the early evacuation of Richmond, though it is intended to be accomplished by a slow and sure process. One entire division of the rebel army arrived at Richmond last Tuesday, as is supposed to protect the rebels from any attack while the evacuation is taking place. The rebels have already commenced to remove their large guns and also their machinery from the machine shops of Richmond to Chattanooga.

Washington, March 31.—An attack by rebel cavalry, 100 strong, was made yesterday on our cavalry patrol on the telegraph road, between Dumfries and Occoquan. Eight of our men were captured.

The expedition from Hooker's army, under Col. Fairchild, which was sent out recently to Northern Neck, returned to Belle Plain yesterday. They captured several prisoners and a quantity of pork, bacon, wheat and oats, also a number of valuable horses and mules, and broke up the ferries at Union Wharf, on the Rappahannock. Col. Fairchild also burned a schooner engaged in smuggling contraband goods into Virginia.

All is quiet on the Rappahannock. The enemy is evidently still in his old camps, though an impression prevails that Lee is preparing to fall back beyond the Pamunky.

New York, March 31.—A special to the Herald says: "The work of consolidating decimated regiments has been commenced in the army of the Rappahannock."

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Cairo, March 31, 1863.

From an Illinois officer who was captured [illegible] Atlanta, Ga., and who subsequently made his escape, I have the following in regard to matters there, and the condition of his late fellow prisoners.

My informant departed suddenly from Atlanta on the 26th of February, arriving at Corinth on the 26th of March, and is now en route for home. He speaks of a great scarcity of food in Georgia. Money of Confederate make sells readily at two dollars for one of U. S. Treasury Notes, and at Chattanooga four for one.

He also states that there is much bitter opposition to the rebel government, in the vicinity of both places. He, as well as the other prisoners were very well treated, thus contradicting other reports. He also says the Confederates are fortifying at Chattanooga and Bridgeport.

Lieut. Van Dorn, who surrendered a gunboat to the rebels on the Tennessee River, is a prisoner at Atlanta, but he has the freedom of the city. The following Federal prisoners, captured the same time with our informant, have been sent to Libby Prison, Richmond:

Gen. A. Willich, Capt. D. Cavanaugh, 6th Indiana; Capt. Crowell, 39th Ind.; W. P. Edgerton, 1st Ohio artillery; Lieut. Berwick, 1st Ohio artillery; Capt. S. F. Campbell, 36th Illinois; Capt. O. Merrill, 36th Ill.; Capt. Hobbs, 36th Ills.; Lieut. Smith, 36th Ill.; Lieut. S. Workeman, 36th Ill.; Lieut. L. Kount, 24 Mo.; Lieut. G. Mowhart, 15th Mo.; Lieut. D. B. Elliott, 79th Ill.; A. Brown, 6th Md.; Capt. Christopher Beck, 1st Ky.; Lieut. Hornbeck, 1st Tenn. cavalry; Capt. D. A. Buggs, 2d Ind. cavalry; Lieut. Thos. Barr, 2d Ind. cavalry; Lieut. Hutchings, 2d Ind. cavalry; Lieut. Daily, 2d cavalry; Capt. Cavideler, —— Ohio infantry; Lieut. W. W. Bush, 2d Ind. cavalry; Lieut. Westcott, 38th Ill. infantry; Lieut. Anthony Young, 22d Ill.; Lieut. J. D. White of Ill.; Lieut. Townsend, Lieut. Hall, 11th Mich.; Capt. N. Denessey, 22d Ind.; Lieut. Scammerhorn, 79th Ind.; Lieut. Weld of Ills.; Lieut. Snodgrass of Ohio; Lieut. Col. Shanklin 79th Ind., Lieut. Col. of 22d Ills.

The following still remain in Atlanta, Ga.: Lieut. Jno. F. Elliott, 36th Ills.; Lieut. Col. R. R. Stewart, 2d Ind. cavalry; Col. Dunn, regiment unknown; Major Hall, 89th Ills; Major Silas Miller, 36th Ills.; Major L. [illegible], unknown; Major G. W. Fitzsimmons, 49th Ind.; Lieut. Stovaugh, 19th Ind. artillery; Lieut. G. W. Cook, regiment unknown; Lieut. E. E. Buritt, [illegible] Mich.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
Memphis, March 27, 1863, via Cairo, March 31, 1863.

A train which left Memphis this morning was captured by Confederates near Moscow, at 9 o'clock, and forty prisoners taken.

Two persons were killed, and the mail agent and express agent are missing. Several persons were wounded, and part of the mail destroyed.

The Federal force, from Moscow, came up when the enemy had left. It is supposed they had less than fifty men.

The Bulletin of the 20th has the following: We learn that a few days since, Gen. Jerry Sullivan, in command at Jackson, sent out an expedition after Sol. Street's brigands. They were overtaken near Bolivar, and a fight ensued, in which Col. Miller was killed, and Sol. Street wounded. Twenty-one of his command were captured. There was a report that Street had been killed by Col. Hirst, of the 1st Tenn. cavalry, but we could not learn the particulars, as at last accounts our cavalry were still in pursuit of the enemy towards Ripley.

Gen. Sullivan has been relieved, at his own request, from the command at Jackson, and will take part in the capture of Vicksburg.

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Severe Battle with the Indians.

COL. CONNOR'S DECISIVE VICTORY.

Washington, March 31.—Official information has been received of Col. Connor's severe battle and splendid victory, on Bear River, Washington Territory. After a forced march of one hundred and forty miles in midwinter and through deep snows, in which thirty-six of his men were disabled by frozen feet, he and his gallant band of only 200 attacked 300 Indian warriors in their stronghold, and, after a hard fought battle of four hours, destroyed the entire band, leaving 224 dead upon the field.

Our loss was 14 killed and 49 wounded. These Indians had murdered several miners during the winter, and were a part of the same band who had been massacreing immigrants on the overland mail route for the last fifteen years, and the principal actors and leaders in the horrid crimes of the past summer.

During Col. Connor's march, no assistance was rendered by the Mormons, who seemed indisposed, he says, to divulge any information regarding the Indians, and charged enormous prices for every article furnished his command.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

New York, March 31.—The steamship Hansa, from Southampton on the 18th, arrived here with three days later news.

The Gil Blas arrived at Havre, March 13th, reports having been spoken, Feb. 23d, lat. 31 north, long. 45 west, by the Alabama, which put aboard two Frenchmen belonging to the Olive Cone, from Bordeaux for New York, which had been burned by the Alabama on the 21st. The Alabama had, on the same day, burnt a very large vessel, bound from California for Queenstown. The Gil Blas sailed in company with the Alabama, and in the morning saw the light of a fire.

The Daily News says the LaPlata, which arrived at Southampton March 16th, reports the Alabama as cruising off St. Lucia, W. I., and it was reported had captured two vessels.

The same journal says the Gibraltar, late Sumter, had been thoroughly repaired at Birkenhead, and is now ready for sea. The screw steamer Southerner, intended for the Confederates, was launched last week. The gunboat built by Miller & Sons at Liverpool, for the Confederates, was also launched last week.

Official intelligence says the Lowell Herald has been received, which states that 5,000 stand of arms secretly attempted to be smuggled across the Principalities into Servia, have been purloined en route, and have found their way into Poland.

A telegram from Turin March 16th, says Garibaldi's wound has shown symptoms of an aggravated character.

The subscription having been received, the Confederate 7 per cent. cotton loan of £3,000,000 will be brought on Thursday, by Messrs. Erlanger at Paris and Frankfort; J. H. Schroder, in London and Amsterdam, and Fraser Trenholm at Liverpool.

The cotton hypothecated as security, has to be delivered to the holder of each bond, at his option, at the rate of 6 1-2d. per pound, free of expense, at the London shipping ports, either immediately or within six months after the ratification of peace.

The price at which the bonds are to be issued is 90 with dividends [illegible] sinking funds for their redemption [illegible] within twenty years.

[illegible]

France.—The debate on Poland took place in the Senate on Tuesday. M. Bonjean [illegible] treated the Emperor's Government to acquire immortal glory by daring to accomplish a great act of justice and reparation. The debate will continue on Wednesday. The Paris Nation says that the opinions of the Emperor of Austria are in conformity with those entertained at Paris, with regard to the diplomatic questions that have arisen from Eastern Poland.

The Paris corn and flour markets were firm. Rentes closed heavy on Monday at 68f 91c.

Poland.—The insurrection is spreading. Eight Warsaw Councillors have resigned. The Municipality intends resigning. The Duke of Constantine has quitted Warsaw. National Polish Bank notes are issued.

Cracow, March 16.—The headquarters of the Dictator General Paul Langiewitz were yesterday established at Djialoszyce.

Breslau, March 17—P. M.—News from Warsaw states that the Warsaw Post Office authorities were notified yesterday that the express trains on the Warsaw and Vienna line had ceased running on that day.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 84 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

ANDERSON RIFLES, ATTENTION.—The members of the above corps will meet at their Armory, West Market Hall, on Thursday evening, April 1st, at 7½ o'clock, ready to drill with arms. Per order,
D. T. MAURER, Commandant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern, not to trust or harbor my wife, Katharine Martin, who has left my bed and board without just cause, as I shall not pay any debts of her contracting, from and after this date.
MICHAEL MARTIN.
Chicago, March 31, 1863.

THE EYE AND EAR.
(From the Daily Missouri Republican, March 9, 1863.) We have examined various testimonials in the form of letters extracted from foreign and home journals, and certificates of cure from persons of wide reputation, which have been shown us by Dr. Walker, and they give strong testimony in favor of the Doctor's skill in treating diseases of the Eye and Ear. Dr. W. has held an appointment in one of the principal London Hospitals, and is in every respect a liberally educated man, and his references are of the highest character. Office, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

FEBRUARY RETURNS OF DUTIES
On Manufacturing, on Auction Sales, on Advertisements, on Receipts of Railroads, on Slaughtered Animals, etc., have been made, and
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT
is hereby demanded at my office. The law requires me to distrain with the penalties, where prompt payment is not made.
GEORGE SCHNEIDER,
Collector Internal Revenue, 1st District Illinois.
Chicago, April 1, 1863.

FOR ST. JOSEPH.
THE STEAMER
"LADY FRANKLIN"
Will leave for St. Joseph on
Saturday Evening, April 4th, at 9 P.M.
JOHN B. KING,
269 South Water street, foot of Franklin street.

NOTICE.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
Having added a WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT to our Retail Business, we are prepared to show a well selected stock for city and country trade, to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is invited, assuring them that prices shall be AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER, than can be found elsewhere.
IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
May be found a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the latest styles of goods, and we take this medium of returning our thanks for the former very liberal patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
ROBERT BAMBER,
129 Lake Street.

OFFICE OF
S. WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
34 CLARK STREET.
Highest price paid at all times for
GOLD,
SILVER,
Demand Notes,
CANADA CURRENCY,
FOREIGN COIN.
In any amounts. Parties wishing either to buy or sell will do well to call, as we have ample facilities. Purchases or sales of gold or stocks made by telegraph at the New York Stock Exchange. We are prepared to give prompt attention to any commissions of this character, and at a moderate charge.
Orders received for the purchase of the United States
FIVE-TWENTY YEAR BONDS.
These bonds are now to be had at par and accrued interest, direct from the Government, and are becoming a favorite popular investment—as the interest (six per cent) is paid half yearly in gold—yielding to the holder nearly ten per cent per annum, counting the premium on gold. No safer investment can be found which will pay equally well.
S. WADSWORTH & CO.,
34 CLARK STREET.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing, and doing a Commission Business, under the name and style of
WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO.,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm has authority to sign in liquidation.
A. M. WRIGHT,
E. SHERMAN,
JARED BASSETT.
Chicago, March 31st, 1863.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, late members of the house of Wright, Sherman & Co., dissolved, will continue the Commission Business, under the name and style of
E. SHERMAN & CO.,
At the old office, No. 22 Lasalle street.
E. SHERMAN,
JARED BASSETT.
Chicago, April 1st, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned having formed a Co-Partnership under the firm name of
BURTON & WRIGHT,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Commission Business,
At the old stand of Horace Burton,
Corner of Jefferson and Indiana sts., opposite the C. & N. W. and C. & R. Railroad Freight Depots.
HORACE BURTON,
A. M. WRIGHT.
Chicago, March 31st, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOHN R. PRESTON is a member of our firm from and after this date. The name and style will be Spragnce, Preston & Co.
SPRAGUE & PRESTON.
Chicago, April 1st, 1863.

TRADE SALE OF
CROCKERY.
We shall have our next trade sale of Crockery on THURSDAY, April 2d. Particulars hereafter.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION.
We shall sell at our Salesrooms,
On WEDNESDAY, April 8th,
An invoice of assorted Hardware.
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET.
Rich Rosewood Mahogany and Walnut
Furniture, Pianos, Pier Glasses, Carpets, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, April 3d, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell [illegible]

ANOTHER GREAT TEST OF
BACON'S
BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
BY F. LETZ & CO.
Letter from the Illinois Savings Institution.
We, the undersigned, were present this afternoon, at the Celebrated Safe Depot of
F. W. PRATT,
13 Lasalle Street,
To witness an interesting and VERY SEVERE TEST of drilling one of WM. W. BACON'S BANK SAFES, "Burglar Proof Bank Safes," secured with Covert's Patent "World Renowned" Permutation Bank Lock, which has never been picked.
Fifty-three Minutes' Time in Making the Test.
[illegible]
Chicago, Saturday, March 28, 1863.
[illegible]
ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Chicago, March 28, 1863.
[illegible]
JOHN G. GAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

THE CHICAGO BANK NOTE LIST for April 1st, 1863, will contain an authentic copy of the
NEW STAMP DUTIES,
Approved March 3d, 1863.
Terms—Monthly $1.50, Semi-Monthly $2.50 per annum. Subscriptions received by, or single copies may be obtained of J. A. ELLIS & CO., Bankers, northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, or of
S. H. REED, 31 Clark street.

WHO WANTS ME?
I can attend to the following wants of the citizens at their houses. I will do the work well and at
Moderate Compensation.
Repairing Doors which do not open easy, fit the Locks, Bolts, &c.
Varnishing Furniture and Repairing it,
Hanging Pictures, Window Shades and Cornices,
Furnishing or Placing Looking Glass Frames,
Setting Window Glass,
General House Jobbing, such as putting up Shelves, Making Mould Boards, Wash Benches, &c., &c.
Orders for any of the above wants will reach me by addressing Post Office Box 1826, Chicago. YANKEE.

ONE CAR LOAD OF
BENZOLE,
Best Deodorized, stands 65°.
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE.
Packages are in prime order.
C. L. NOBLE, 175 Lake-St.

CHAS. L. NOBLE,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CARBON AND KEROSENE OIL,
175 Lake Street.

MRS. SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL,
At LENOX, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Charles Sedgwick opens her school for the summer term of twenty weeks, on May 6th. Circulars may be had on application to S. S. HAYES, Jr., 53 Dearborn street.

Chicago Bag Factory.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
(Successors to SIMEON FARWELL,)
20,000 Burlap Oat Bags,
25,000 Single Gunnies,
10,000 Double Gunnies,
Seamless and Burlap 2 bu. Bags
Flour and Ham Sacks, &c.
120 SOUTH WATER STREET.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

GROCERIES
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
16 & 18
STATE STREET.

METAL WAREHOUSE.
TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
TINNERS' STOCK.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
190 & 202 Randolph street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
NO SEA SICKNESS.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
[illegible]
FROM LIVERPOOL. | FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, April 4. | Saturday, April 25.
Tuesday, May 12. | Saturday, June 6.
[illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

New Advertisements.
NEW SPRING GOODS
FOR
First-class City Trade.
We have received within a week, about
200,000 DOLLARS WORTH
RICH SILKS, SPRING DRESS GOODS, SPRING SHAWLS, SPRING CLOAKS, HOSIERY, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS
And a splendid variety of Housekeeping and Domestic Dry Goods of every description, all bought for GREENBACKS, before the recent advance, and will be sold FOR CASH ONLY, and at very moderate prices.
Our stock of
Spring Dress Goods
Is the choicest we have ever shown, embracing all the Novel Parisian Novelties.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.
Chicago, March 31, 1863.

BARRETT, KING & CO.,
27 Lake Street,
Invite the attention of the Trade to their stock of
Ready-Made Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS.
Our Stock is by far the largest in this market, and we offer some BARGAINS, even in these days of high prices.

Lillie's Patent
WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON
SAFES.
[illegible]
L. WINNE, 33 Dearborn street, Chicago.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
CLOTHING,
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
34 & 36 LAKE STREET,
Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Manufacturers and Jobbers at
95 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
We have the largest and best assorted stock (Boston or New York manufacture) to be found west of New York, [illegible]

REMOVAL.
GEO. McKEAND,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed to his new store,
54 Dearborn st., 54
And is now opening a very large assortment of new and fashionable styles of goods, for
MEN'S SPRING WEAR.
GEO. McKEAND,
Merchant Tailor,
54 DEARBORN ST. 54

W. H. BENTON & CO.,
34 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK,
Dealers in
Hosiery, Gloves and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Also, Agents for the
Washington Geneva Cloth-Lined Paper Collars.

LINSEED OIL.
200 bbls. on consignment and for sale
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
ARMSTRONG & McCORMICK,
107 South Water street.

NEW BOOKS.
HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION in the time of Calvin. By Merle D'Aubigne. Two vols. $3.00.
SPEAKING TO THE HEART. By Dr. Thomas Guthrie, D.D. 75 cts.
THE IRON FURNACE; or, Slavery and Secession. By Rev. J. H. Aughey, a Refugee from Mississippi. $1.00.
POLITICAL FALLACIES. By Dr. Geo. Junkin. $1.25.
[illegible]
W. G. HOLMES.

STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
Via New York, calling at
QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia S. S. Company,
[illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
[illegible]
SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Wire, Nails,
GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS,
[illegible]
BEST AXES
IN AMERICA.
[illegible]
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
Agents for
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING,
AND HOSE.
131 LAKE STREET.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION
BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
WITH
HERRING AND FLOYD'S
PATENT CRYSTALLIZED IRON.
[illegible]

200 bbls. ARDESCO OIL,
100 bbls. Kier's Oil,
200 bbls. Hope Oil,
50 bbls. Benzole.
For sale at lowest market rates, by
GEO. C. POPE,
128 CLARK STREET.

AIR HEATING FURNACES.—[illegible]

DRIED PEACHES.—[illegible]

Auction Sales.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
[illegible] 103 and 105 Dearborn Street.
[illegible]
THE MASSASOIT HOUSE AND Entire Furniture, Fixtures, &c.,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
Wednesday April 1st, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the Premises.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
THE TREMONT GARDEN Dwelling-House Furniture,
[illegible]
AT AUCTION,
Thursday, April 2d, 1863,
10½ O'CLOCK A. M.,
ON THE PREMISES.
[illegible]
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have removed from 58 Lake st. to Stores 46 and 48 Dearborn Street, [illegible]
General Auction Business.
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.
[illegible] to the Sale of Household Goods [illegible]
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
CASH ADVANCES MADE.
GILBERT & SAMPSON.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
[illegible]
New and Second Hand Furniture, Pianos, Carpets and Housekeeping Goods,
AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
[illegible] LARGE TRADE SALE OF
FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
BY RANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN.
GROCERIES, STORE FIXTURES, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
[illegible] 119 West Lake street.
[illegible]
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.
[illegible]
AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
BY
Gore, Willson & Co.,
54 LAKE STREET,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 9½ A. M. PROMPT.
[illegible]
LARGER, BETTER SELECTED AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House.
[illegible] MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES.
[illegible]
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF TOBACCO SEED.—[illegible]
ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—[illegible]
LOTTERIES.—John A. Mo[illegible]
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—[illegible]
HELP, HELP, HELP.
City Intelligence Office.
[illegible]
FOUND.—A wallet containing [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

CONFEDERATE LOAN.

We look among the items of news brought by the last foreign steamer, that the Confederate loan for three million pounds is to be introduced in Paris and London immediately. Knowing as fame does do on this side of the water, the undoubted advance and growing national character of the Confederacy, they cannot but compatriots the capitalists abroad on the most flattering and very very desirable opportunity by investing their funds. There may be some doubts, perhaps, in certain conservative circles, as to the French funds, and British consols may, in seasons of great national calamity, rise down, as they have been known so to do, to astonishingly low prices, but as a in the eternal payment in gold, of the interest on this Confederate loan, and the sure foundation of the principal when due, business men of the best judgment and well informed, as to the resources of the Confederacy, and the proved commercial integrity of Jeff. Davis, have not a shadow of doubt. The record of the marvellous, masterly, and extraordinary punctuality with which the President of the Confederacy, once discharged the obligations of his State of Mississippi, and taking up her bonds at once, gave the important editors of that chivalric State, not, it is to respect what they claimed, but a great deal more, of a different sort, but still as sure, current, and sterling circulating medium for the payment of debts in Dixie, is a pledge and a prophecy of the ultimate redemption of this loan, that cannot be lost on financiers in Europe. Then again, the collaterals by which this loan is secured are of the most substantial value. Four millions of blacks, and all they can create of cotton, tobacco, and tobacco for years to come, form such security as the world never saw. If the creditors have to look to their securities to make their payment in full—who can estimate the wealth and worth of four millions of human beings? For millions of men, women, and children, ought to be, and are abundant security not only for this, but for any number of millions of pounds. And these blacks are worth them to-day than ever before. They have gained through the war, and a certain Proclamation, a sense of their own importance, dignity, and manhood, that has at least trebled their value, as any creditor who has to take the lot now in payment of a bad debt, will get the liveliest darkies the country has ever produced. We are aware that some of the slaves have got a new notion of owning themselves; that the idea is not a few is in the nature of a running chime; that there is a dispute as to whose property many of the blacks are, and great difficulty in locating boundaries, and possession, but taken all in all, weighing the full value of what a man must be worth even if he is black, remembering there are four millions of such men put up as collateral to this loan; and knowing also how sure the Southern Confederacy is to be established, and how mighty, prosperous, and rich it must be, never forgetting the high commercial honor of its President, and the great regard all its citizens have ever shown for the sanctity of an oath, and the punctual fulfilment of every obligation, we cannot but congratulate Paris and London that they have a chance to invest in this Loan. We advise them by all means to get all the Southern paper they can, buy all the Confederate bonds possible, and take all the stocks offered by Davis & Co. They can't do more than lose their money, and what are a few millions of pounds compared with the triumph of Davis, and the perpetual establishment of slavery! But they can't lose it if slavery is only perpetuated, and must get prompt and steady dividends, paid by human sweat, and blood, and tears. They have the sure guarantee of rebellion and slavery. Let them walk up and subscribe freely, if human bondage won't pay, what will pay? If treason and perjury are not sure to redeem their promises, and take up their little outstanding bonds and notes, who or what can be trusted.

TREASON AND WHISKEY.

The villages and cities are the nesting places of the Copperheads in all the northern parts of Illinois and Indiana, and even in them the holes most generally filled with the reptiles, the places in which they hatch and suck in their venom—are the rum-holes. Poor whisky and worse Copperhead-ism are not necessarily concomitants; but the frequency with which they are found in the same person or circle, is proof that they have sufficient affinity which are equal in their effects to kinship, possibly to brotherhood. We lack the philosophy which can explain these facts; but the facts nevertheless, remain. Even in Southern Illinois, where there are no cities, and where villages are like facts in Jeff. Davis' message, few and far between, it is said that the divorce of whisky and secession, whenever it can be effected, is almost sure to cause the conversion of the man who is afflicted with both, to the doctrines that loyal men preach, and the practices that they observe. We despair of ever being able to make him quit the use of "the ardent," but if some chemist, as ingenious as the mechanic who devised the machine for taking the bones out of fish, could but invent or discover some plan by which the love of slavery and the impulses of treason could be taken out of the natural beverage, he would prove himself a benefactor, meeting as much of national gratitude as is bestowed upon the builder and contriver of the Monitor. The time was when the free use of the bottle was supposed to exalt and intensify the expression of generous and ennobling sentiments, and when a patriot drunk was thought to hold as a patriot sober. But in these years of skepticism and other pleasant, the kindness of the roystering fellows of other days are all left out, and a growling look and instrumental note are promptive indications that one would not have to thrust the lancet very far, under the skin, to find a vein of secession blood. In view of these things, how mistaken the policy of the South in shutting up the distilleries, upon the pretence that they stock an unnecessary waste of food by which the rebel soldiers are sustained! We take it that it can be proved by actual experiment in this city even, that the barrel of modern whisky contains more treason, malignity and blood, than all the corn, a whole crop of corn, and then the shutting up of the places in which it is made will cause the rebellion to collapse. As a supply from this quarter is cut off by the trade regulations, some sympathizer ought to represent the facts as they are, and have all Southern Maine-Law agitation of place repealed.

THE WAGER QUESTION.

The sounds of disappointed relief attendant for which it is valued, and without which it would be discarded as of no more function—is in the power of the master to shift his freedmen work without pay. Those Wise questions of wages and no man who lives by the sweat of his brow can afford to tolerate the establishment of the principle that a day's work is not, at all times and everywhere, to be followed by a day's pay. That principle developed in our civilization, is its soul and preservative. Without it, society could not hold together; and in the anarchy that would follow its abolition, universal misery would ensue.

In view of facts like this, the wickedness of the great wrongs which vest the mastery of the servants of slavery, which subdue and thrust hardly pending the further discussion found in the legislative test that, if they lost in the battle, would give a day's work done for him, he would give a day's wages, was wicked and so powerful. A state, over and powerful, because of depriving the children of labor.

Chickamauga.

The election for municipal officers takes place in Cincinnati on Monday. Col. Lee, Harris is the Union candidate for Mayor, and Judge Joseph Torrence, the Peace or Copperhead candidate—the infamous rowdy, Capt. Hatch, who has disgraced the city, as its Mayor, for the past two years, having been left out in the cold. Both candidates have great personal strength, which will lead additional interest to the contest. Judge Torrence has hitherto been regarded as a War Democrat, and has been placed on the ticket—the Convention being controlled by the Valandighamers—as a bait to catch gulls. If successful, he will be claimed as "one of them." To carry out this trick, the venomous Enquirer roots it so mildly as a sucking dove, and is in for a vigorous prosecution of the war—until after election. We look for the result with deep interest, not without a fear that the tricks of the Copperheads may end in success.

West Virginia.

An election was held in West Virginia on Thursday of last week, upon the ratification or rejection of Mr. Wheeling's anti-slavery amendment to the new Constitution. As we have already stated, the city of Wheeling gave 1,775 votes for the amendment, and three against it. The Wheeling Intelligencer has returns from several other points. So far as heard from, the soldiers' vote stands for the amendment, 1,400, against the amendment, 29. In the district east of the Blue Ridge, 903 for and 9 against; west of the Alleghany mountains and north of the valley of the Big Kanawha, 1,678 for and 90 against. It is supposed that the army vote will be about 6,000 for and 70 or 80 against the new State. No votes except of those who were, when enlisted, residents of the territory included in the new State, have been received.

Serious Accident.

As the up-coach of Burbank's line was crossing the Mississippi river, at Hastings, Minnesota, at three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, the impetus of the coach in going on the ferry-boat pushed the boat from the shore, and the coach body and wind wheels tipped over backwards into the river. There was six passengers in the coach, two of whom were drowned—Mr. Peter Black, supposed from papers found on his person, to be from Montreal, C. E.; and a Mr. McLain, bound from St. Louis, Mo., and believed to be a resident of Stillwater, Minnesota. The water where the coach went in was twenty feet deep.

☞ The threats made by Jeff. Davis, by Proclamation, against all Union officers who should be captured after the issuance of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, seem to have come to naught, as we felt sure they would. Jeff. got frightened, especially after a large batch of rebel officers had been captured—referred the matter to the Confederate Congress, which, through Mr. Toomy, manages, few and far between, it is said that the divorce of whisky and secession, whenever it can be effected, is almost sure to cause the conversion of the man who is afflicted with both, to the doctrines that loyal men preach, and the practices that they observe. We despair of ever being able to make him quit the use of "the ardent," but if some chemist, as ingenious as the mechanic who devised the machine for taking the bones out of fish, could but invent or discover some plan by which the love of slavery and the impulses of treason could be taken out of the natural beverage, he would prove himself a benefactor, meeting as much of national gratitude as is bestowed upon the builder and contriver of the Monitor. The time was when the free use of the bottle was supposed to exalt and intensify the expression of generous and ennobling sentiments, and when a patriot drunk was thought to hold as a patriot sober. But in these years of skepticism and other pleasant, the kindness of the roystering fellows of other days are all left out, and a growling look and instrumental note are promptive indications that one would not have to thrust the lancet very far, under the skin, to find a vein of secession blood. In view of these things, how mistaken the policy of the South in shutting up the distilleries, upon the pretence that they stock an unnecessary waste of food by which the rebel soldiers are sustained! We take it that it can be proved by actual experiment in this city even, that the barrel of modern whisky contains more treason, malignity and blood, than all the corn, a whole crop of corn, and then the shutting up of the places in which it is made will cause the rebellion to collapse. As a supply from this quarter is cut off by the trade regulations, some sympathizer ought to represent the facts as they are, and have all Southern Maine-Law agitation of place repealed.

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☞ The vote on the New State Constitution of West Virginia was taken on Friday last, with the result very generally anticipated. In Wheeling there were 1,775 votes for ratification, and only three opposed. The Willey amendment, as it is called, which is by this vote ratified and made a part of the Constitution, declares that "the children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the 4th day of July, 1863, shall be free; and all slaves within the said State who shall at the time aforesaid be under the age of 10 years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and under the age of twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years, and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein."

☞ The Rebels have taken pains to have the Northern traitors like a book, in which is written all which they publish the following extract from a Richmond correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser:

"Deserters from the Federal army come in every day, and are sent on their way rejoicing. Quite a number of them have joined our cavalry, and are doing good service. The Yankees have to look to their rear while they are in front."

☞ A new paper has just been started at Paris, Illinois, under the title of Beat Personal. It is for the Union, and will oppose the Bitter and all other of a similar character. Northern Illinois, which was so strongly in favor of the Democratic ticket last year, is now in every rebel lips grown, its arms, and entirely ready to the authority of the Government.

SANITARY
GIFT CONCER[T]
—FOR THE—
Benefit of the Soldiers [of] the Union.
ENTERTAINMENT[S]
—BY THE—
LIGHT GUARD BAN[D]
Both Vocal and Instrumental,
AT
METROPOLITAN HA[LL]
(Postponed from March 23.)
TUESDAY EVENING, April 7
6,000 GIFT[S]
—AND—
6,000 TICKETS,
625 Splendid Priz[es]
EVERY TICKET COMMANDS A GI[FT]
ONE DOLLAR PER TICKET.
Net Profits to be devoted to our [sick] and Suffering Troops.
DOING GOOD AND GETTING GOOD [AT] THE SAME TIME.

List of the Principal Prizes.

And other Gifts, numbering in all up to 6,000.

Tickets, - - One Dolla[r]

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CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—All

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A
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Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
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Deafness and Blindness.

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The best in the world.
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GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
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A CARD TO THE LADIES.
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
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Price, $1.00 per Box.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.
A sure cure for
Catarrh or Cold in the Head.
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F. W. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

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INCORPORATED IN 1861.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
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MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL..........$500,000.
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Bankers and Brokers,
43 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
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DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
DRAW ON
READ, DREXEL & Co., New York.
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THE BANK OF MONTREAL,
HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
AGENCY AT CHICAGO,
Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making
ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,
E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

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Negotiate Loans on Bond and Mortgage.

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Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
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GRAVES & IRVINE,
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We have received an invoice of
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Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
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FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,
Warranted.
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GALE BROTHERS,

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Next Election—Causes of the Continued Split in the Emancipation Party—Position of Gen. Curtis—Guerilla Affairs—Marmaduke—Suspicions Commerce, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 30, 1863.

The approaching municipal election begins to cause some excitement, owing to the peculiar character of the contest. When the Emancipationists in the Legislature signed the platform on which both Claybanks and Charcoals agreed to unite for the sake of beating the common enemy, it was thought the feuds had ended, and that harmony would henceforth be the rule. Two or three weeks ago the St. Louis city election was discussed, and one emancipation ticket was apparently desired by both parties. But, before the Charcoals held their primary meeting or sought to give voice to their decision, a few Claybank leaders held a secret conclave and resolved that a union with the Charcoals was inexpedient. The result tallied with this resolution. The Charcoals were repulsed with coldness, and two tickets became inevitable. The Charcoals, representing the radical portion of the Emancipation party, have nominated Chauncey I. Filley, one of our most successful and enterprising merchants. The Claybanks, representing the conservatives, have nominated Oliver D. Filley, a cousin of the Charcoal candidate. The Democrats nominated a ticket on Saturday, and will endeavor to poll a full vote for it. Should the division of parties remain the same as in November, the Radicals will have a sweeping triumph, though the *Republican*, with all its former secession proclivities remembered and detested, is now supporting the Conservative candidate, O. D. Filley, with its mightiest efforts.

Our local politics may not be of very great interest to people abroad; but the issue has been made very clearly, that the city election will forever settle the question whether St. Louis is or is not a Radical city. The *Republican* assigns as a reason for supporting O. D. Filley, that it does not desire to see St. Louis considered abroad as a Charcoal city, confessing that practically the question of Emancipation can have very little influence in the office of Mayor. The Conservatives are pitching into the Radicals with uncommon venom, and urging citizens to vote down the candidates pledged to the abolition of slavery, &c. Now, as the Charcoals simply profess unwavering and unconditional support to the National Administration, is it not singular that all the officers of the General Government, who are indebted to the President for their bread and butter, are arrayed in opposition to the party—in others, in opposition to the President's measures? This is a very extraordinary spectacle, and will some day be made patent to the President, when he hears of the defeat of his friends through the efforts of his office-holders.

Gen. Curtis will probably be retained in chief command of the Department, as at present. It now appears that his removal was asked for by the Governor and members of Congress from this State, and the appointment of Gen Sumner solicited by the same authority. The memorial of the Missouri Legislature, asking for his retention, has had the desired effect, and Gen. Curtis remains. It is impossible, of course, to judge the motives of men, but it is not a little singular that the opposition of Gen. Curtis to the extension of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad should be assigned by a prominent member of Gen. Curtis' staff as one of the reasons of the movement for the General's removal. The order for the extension of this road would have been issued by the President had it not been for the objection of Gen. Curtis.

The guerilla attack on the steamer Sam Gaty and the outrages on the passengers and negro deck hands, calls for summary chastisement. This guerilla outbreak has been feared for months in that very section, and it has been realized in spite of the efforts made to prevent it. The gang is composed of fragments of former gangs, who served severally under Quantrel, Up Hays and Poindexter. They have been collecting supplies in small lots for many months. Fortunately, they are at work in a secession neighborhood, where there are very few if any Union men to molest. The result of the attack on the Missouri River steamers will be to lay waste the entire country. Our cavalry will not stand on ceremony, and if women and children are made homeless, their husbands and fathers in the guerilla bands must be blamed for it.

Other parts of the State are threatened with guerilla raids. The country west of Springfield to the Kansas line has been depopulated by families fleeing to Springfield and Sedalia. They keep up a constant communication between North Missouri and Arkansas by this route. The country is so diversified and the avenues of escape so numerous that it would require all the cavalry in the service to prevent the rebels from coming and going to some extent. A large force of State militia is now in the field against the guerillas between Lexington and Kansas City. Should the rebels remain together a few days longer they will probably be overhauled.

Marmaduke's threatened raid into Southwest Missouri has turned out a bad failure. He failed to obtain the first advantage—though it was in his power when he started from Arkansas to capture Cape Girardeau, where he might have caused great mischief, and have secured a very valuable post. The post is fortified, it is true, but the garrison is weak. ... forced marches for three days from Chalk Bluff, he might have captured the place. The opportunity thus lost may never occur again. Instead of being a defenceless post, Cape Girardeau has sent forth its troops to meet Marmaduke in battle, but the latter wisely retreated.

The story of the movement to induce the President to appoint Gen. Blair to command this Department, has been revived, and it is stated on the authority of a leading lawyer and a prominent citizen, who is in no way mixed up in the claybank and charcoal quarrel, that a delegation has gone to Washington to urge the appointment. The personal friends of Gen. Blair were highly incensed some time ago, because such a thing was suggested, but their denials now are less positive than then.

Shipments to the Missouri river have been very numerous since the resumption of navigation, and many articles have been forwarded which, in view of the concocted guerilla uprising, were suspicious. Among other shipments, a suspicious amount of blankets, new saddles, bridles, coarse pantaloons, heavy riding coats, &c., have been forwarded. A lot intended for Liberty, where the secessionists robbed the United States Arsenal as early as May, 1861, was stopped a few days ago.

The Army of the Frontier, though strong in numbers, and in confidence and hope, presents the strange picture of being without a General at this moment. Gen. Schofield arrived on Wednesday, and Gen. Vatten on Thursday. The latter has been ordered to Washington. Gen. Blunt arrived Friday. Gen. Herron is still here, and officiated as groomsman at a wedding on Thursday night. The current rumor that Herron will be assigned to the command is still believed. Gen. Curtis will now feel at liberty to make any disposition of the command that he chooses, since his own head is officially safe.

Developments concerning the cotton speculations at Helena are still in progress before the McDowell Military Commission. The admission of three officers attached to Gen. Curtis' staff, that they speculated in cotton, are damaging, though the witnesses do not appear to think they have done anything wrong. Gen. Curtis is not implicated thus far, though his son admits his connection. Under the circumstances, the son was indiscreet to embark in the business, while so near the father. But still this does not yet convict the Gen. of doing anything wrong. It is understood that as soon as the military officers are through with, a host of civilians will be examined.

The new regulations of the Treasury Department, restricting shipments to Memphis and other southern points, have created considerable indignation here, among a class of men who always see something wrong in any regulation which shuts down on their profits, whether it assists the Government or otherwise.

Winter is certainly lingering in Spring's lap, so far as this city is concerned.

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

Riots in Ireland—Mason's Plea for the South—Russel's Reply—Letter from the Queen on the Disasters in London.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

[London Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

From Cork and Dublin, too, we get news of actual riots attendant upon the wedding festivities. The following is an authentic narrative of the scenes which occurred in Cork on Tuesday: About 10 o'clock in the evening a stone was hurled at the windows of a chemist in Winthrop street, which was immediately followed by several others, breaking a quantity of glass. When the crash of the windows was heard, the crowd set up a cheer, which drew the constabulary towards them. At their approach they were assailed with stones and sticks, and groans given for them. Stone-throwing continuing, the police charged and cleared the street at the point of the bayonet, in doing which several persons were knocked down in the rush and injured.

When driven out of Winthrop street the mob ran on to Pembroke street, where they took up a position opposite the Commercial Hotel, and stretched from the Hibernian on the one hand to the Postoffice on the other. Here stone throwing again commenced, and the place had to be cleared by the mounted constabulary. After they had passed on, however, the mob again returned and battered in the windows of the Hibernian Hotel, and the illuminated devices outside the house.

The Commercial Hotel was next turned to, and in less than ten minutes almost every pane of glass in the front, facing Pembroke street was broken. At times the showers of stones thrown from hundreds of hands were really terrifying, breaking in, as they frequently did at one volley, the entire sashes of the window, while others of the stones rebounded off the walls of the house, falling among the people, inflicting in many instances ...

A scene of the utmost disorder here prevailed. Numbers of the people had determination, while they who remained only redoubled their efforts ... they were cons...

... fragments of the gallant Confederate ... though they ran at the charge of the constabulary, they returned and did not stop until they had smashed almost a complete wreck of the windows of those who illuminated.

The organization of the rioters seemed complete. In one of the rows the Mayor received some rough usage. At midnight the military was sent for, and one company soon arrived, but their services were not required. After they had retired, however, a set of ruffians broke in the windows of the Crown Solicitor. Two arrests have been made. The city is now tranquil.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MASON AND RUSSELL.

We find in the Manchester *Guardian* of the 13th inst., (received by the Asia,) the text of the correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Mason, "Confederate" Commissioner, extending over the period between April, 1862, and the end of last month. Mr. Mason's letters urge the Government to recognize the Confederate States, and to break the blockade. He goes into long arguments on international law; but most of Earl Russell's replies are merely courteous acknowledgments of having received his communications. On the 2d of August, however, Earl Russell writes:

"In the face of the fluctuating events of the war; the alternations of victory and defeat; the capture of New Orleans; the advance of the Federals to Corinth, to Memphis, and the banks of the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg, contrasted on the other hand with the failure of the attack on Charleston, and the retreat from before Richmond; placed too between allegations so contradictory on the part of the contending powers, Her Majesty's Government are still determined to wait."

In the beginning of this year, Mr. Mason addressed to the Foreign Office a letter merely dated "January, 1863, in which he objects to the views of the English Government on the subject of blockades. In reply to this, Earl Russell writes:

"I have, in the first place, to assure you that her Majesty's Government would much regret if you should feel that any want of respect was intended by the circumstance of a more acknowledgment of your letter having hitherto been addressed to you. With regard to the question contained in it, I have to say that her Majesty's Government see no reason to qualify the language employed in my dispatch to Lord Lyons of the 15th February last. It appears to her Majesty's Government to be sufficiently clear that the declaration of Paris could not be intended to mean that a port must be so blockaded as really to prevent access in all winds, and independently of whether the communication which might be carried on in a dark night, or by means of small low steamers or coasting craft creeping along the shore; in short, that it was necessary that communication with a port under blockade should be utterly and absolutely impossible under any circumstances.

"In, further illustration of this remark, I may say there is no doubt that a blockade would be in legal existence although a sudden storm or change of wind occasionally blew off the squadron. This is a change to which, in the nature of things, every blockade is liable. Such an accident does not suspend, much less break, a blockade. Whereas, on the contrary, the driving off a blockading force by a superior force does break a blockade, which must be renewed *de novo*, in the usual form, to be binding upon neutrals. The declaration of Paris was, in truth, directed against what were once termed 'paper blockades;' that is, blockades not sustained by any actual force, or sustained by a notoriously inadequate naval force, such as the occasional appearance of a man-of-war in the offing, or the like. The adequacy of the force to maintain the blockade must, indeed, always, to a certain extent, be one of fact and evidence; but it does not appear that in any of the numerous cases brought before the prize courts in America the inadequacy of the force has been urged by those who would have been most interested in urging it against the legality of the seizure. The interpretation, therefore, placed by Her Majesty's government on the declaration of Paris was that a blockade, in order to be respected by neutrals, must be practically effective. At the time I wrote my dispatch to Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's government were of opinion that the blockade of the Southern ports could not be otherwise than so regarded; and certainly the manner in which it has since been enforced gives to neutral governments no excuse for asserting that the blockade has not been efficiently maintained. It is proper to add that the same view of the meaning and effect of the article of the declaration of Paris on the subject of blockades which is above explained, was taken by the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James's (Mr. Dallas), during the communications which passed between the two governments some years before the present war, with a view to the accession of the United States to that declaration."

LETTER FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

The following letter from Sir George Grey, expressing the sympathy of the Queen with the families of the sufferers during the recent illuminations in London, is published in the *Daily News*:

WHITEHALL, March 13, 1863.

MY DEAR LORD: I am commanded by the Queen to express the great grief and concern with which her Majesty has read the account in the newspapers of the lamentable loss of life which occurred in the streets of the city on Tuesday night.

The Queen desires that her sincere sympathy with the families of the sufferers should be made known; and it is her Majesty's wish that an inquiry should be made into their circumstances.

I have to request that your lordship will be so good as to cause this inquiry to be made without delay, and that you will inform me of the result, in order that it may be submitted to her Majesty.

I have the honor to be, my dear Lord, your faithful servant, G. GREY.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M. P.

The New Banking Law.

H. H. Van Dyck, Esq., Bank Superintendent, in New York, has written a letter to William Allan Butler, saying that he will proceed by law, against any banking association that attempts to form and do business in that State, under the recent banking law passed by Congress. Mr. Van Dyck says:

"The Constitution of this State, in article 8, section 5, declares:

'The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.'

In accordance with this constitutional requirement, the Legislature has provided for the deposit, in this department, of New York and United States stock, and bonds and mortgages, in specified proportions, as security for the redemption of notes issued; and corporations, associations and individuals, are by law prohibited from issuing notes to circulate as currency except in conformity to those provisions of law to which I have alluded.

Under these circumstances it will be my duty to bring any infractions of the law of this State to the test of judicial decision.

Under these facts, it is presumed the Legislature will so modify the State law as to overcome this conflict of authority.

PERSONAL.

Brigadier General James Cooper, commandant of Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, died in that city on Saturday last, after a short illness, of congestion of the lungs. Gen. C. was born in Frederick county, Md., May 8th, 1810, and after graduating in Washington College, Pa., in 1831, commenced the study of law with Hon. Thad. Stevens, at Lancaster. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, was a Representative from Pennsylvania in Congress, in 1838-40, was a member of the State Legislature from 1844 to 1846, introducing and carrying through in the face of a desperate opposition, measures to relieve the credit of the State, then on the verge of repudiation. On his return from a visit to Europe, in 1848, he was made Attorney-General of the State, and in 1849 was chosen United States Senator, and served till the close of his term, in 1855. In politics he was always a Whig. After leaving the Senate he resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia, but his health being infirm, he removed to Maryland in 1860. On the breaking out of the great rebellion, he raised a brigade of loyal Marylanders, consisting of one regiment of cavalry and three regiments of infantry, and was appointed a Brigadier General May 11, 1861. At the battle of Antietam, and in the Shenandoah Valley campaigns, and on all occasions, these troops, raised under adverse circumstances, displayed great valor. Gen. Cooper served under Fremont, in Virginia, and upon the retirement of that officer, was appointed to the command of Camp Chase, a position he continued to hold until his death. Gen. Cooper was a man of marked intellectual capacity, and took a high position while in Congress.

—It is probable that Gen. Milroy will be assigned to the command of West Virginia, the loyal people of that section of country having asked for him.

—Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is to lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Albany, N. Y., on Friday evening next, on "The State of the Country."

—Salem K. Hannigan, who was arrested at Indianapolis, a few days since, for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis, and assaulting a policeman, has been held in $1,000 to answer for his offense.

—Gov. Yates returned to his home in Springfield on Saturday morning, and he immediately went to Jacksonville, where his family now are. He was to leave for Vicksburg, yesterday, to look after the interests and welfare of Illinois soldiers.

—Col. A. Lyle Dickey, of the 4th Illinois cavalry, has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, in place of Hon. Ebenezer Peck, of this city, appointed Judge of the Court of Claims at Washington.

The Commissioners of Public Charities in New York give notice, that as small is the demand for aid from the poor of that city, that they have discontinued their relief operations. This shows the excellent condition of the poorer classes in that city.

Miscellaneous.

"A swain was on her lip—Health was in her look, strength was in her step, and in her hands—Plantation Bitters."

S-T-1860-X.

A few bottles of Plantation Bitters
Will cure Nervous Headache.
...
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c.
Which are the evidences of
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c.
CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhea, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.
DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.
LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.
WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.
ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.
Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake root, &c.

S-T-1860-X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., December 28, 1861.
Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.:—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy, I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit. I am respectfully yours,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month, 17th Day, 1862.
RESPECTED FRIEND:—My daughter has been much benefitted by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN.

SHERMAN HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., Feb 11, 1863.
Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.,—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have superceded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.
Yours, &c., GAGE & WAITE.

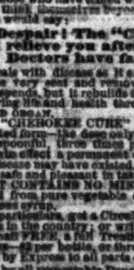
Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which from lack of government stamps has not heretofore been possible.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?
Convincing Testimony:
REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, ... American Bible Union, New York City, writes: ...
REV. WM. CUTTER, New York City: ...
REV. J. H. CORNELL, New York City: ...
REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: ...
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: ...
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,
No. 198 Greenwich street, New York.
Numerous Certificates
as above.

THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
COMPOUNDED FROM
ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.



CHEROKEE CURE.
AN UNFAILING CURE for Weakness, ... Impotency, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, ... Path of Nature, ...

INDIAN REMEDY.

Never Despair! The "Cherokee Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have failed!!

Dr. W. R. MERWIN Sole Proprietor
6 South Fourth Street,
SAINT LOUIS, MO.
SMITH & DWYER,
Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

LADIES READ THIS ATTENTIVELY.
DAZZLING BEAUTY AND PURITY.

Miscellaneous.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Orders No. 15.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS.—Office of Forage Department, U. S. A., St. Louis,
300,000 Bushels of Oats,

$100,000 WANTED.
Special Com. Cook Co. Board of Supervisors.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY COMMANDER,
CHARLES C. POMEROY, Capt. 11th Infantry, Military Commander.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
EDWARD McGRAW, Mortgagee.

MILITARY NOTICE.
DANIEL CAMERON, Col. 65th Ill.

SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 LASALLE STREET,
Have received a large assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Cotton Hosiery,
MEN'S ENGLISH HALF HOSE,
ZEPHYR WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS,
EMBROIDERY and BRAID PATTERNS STAMPED.
41 LASALLE STREET.

FARMERS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
SORGO;
OR,
The Northern Sugar Plant.
CHINESE AND AFRICAN SUGAR CANE.
APPLEGATE & CO.,
Publishers, 43 Main st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WIGS. WIGS. WIGS.
BARROWS'
WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY,

THEODORE HOLBROOK & Co.,

LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING.—SAMUEL S. GREELEY,

WATER-PROOF VIENNA & STELLA MATCHES.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, DECEASED.

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOODRICH, DECEASED.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

J. C. DEAN,
DENTIST.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And importers and dealers in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.
TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago,

Commission Merchants.

★ ★ ★
DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment,
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Every Horse Owner

CAUTION.
RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE
205 & 207 South Water Street,
Corner of Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Cotton and Hemp Duck, Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging & Burlaps, Canvas, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks.
Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting.
COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES
TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, Tarpaulins, Regimental Colors, Standards, Guidons, Flags, &c.,
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. D. CARPENTER.

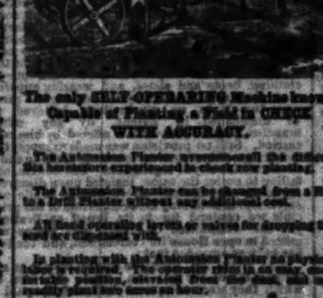
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
Instruments,
99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.
Lowest New York Prices.

VERY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.
WOODBURY'S
(Of Boston, Mass.)
New and Simple System of Cutting Boys' and Youth's Clothing;
ONE DOLLAR.

NOTICE—Important. After this day we shall sell no goods at retail.

WATERMAN'S PATENT
Two Horse Corn Cultivator.
State and County Rights.

TO THE FARMING PUBLIC
SOMETHING NEW!
McGAFFEY'S
AUTOMATON CORN PLANTER,
PATENTED JULY 1st, 1862.



The only SELF-OPERATING Machine known Capable of Planting a Field in CHECK WITH ACCURACY.

All orders or letters of inquiry addressed to
BROWN & CO., Manufacturers,
Or CHAS. E. BROWN & Co., ...
83 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENTS.
Office, No. 150 South Water St.,
DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.
T. L. MILLER. — E. B. WILLMARTH.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Of Providence, R. I.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS.
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

1863.—THE SPRING TRADE
PHENIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital $400,000.
ASSETS FEBRUARY 1, 1863.
S. L. LOOMIS, President.
Western General Agency, 33 West Third street, Cincinnati.
E. H. & D. H. MAGILL, General Agents.
Well Tried Corporation.
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

CENTRAL EXPRESS COMPANY.
Office 56 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
CHICAGO AND CRESTLINE
TO
NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
ALL DAMAGES WILL BE PROMPTLY PAID.
Butter, Eggs, and other Perishable Property,
W. T. SCOTT, Agent.

THE NORTHERN
Transportation Company
OF OHIO,
BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST,
WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.
To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.

1863.—GRAND TRUNK LINE OF
NEW STEAMERS
E. P. WADE, MONTGOMERY, ANTELOPE, WATER WITCH.
Grand Trunk Railway.

1863. THE 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
325 Miles Double Track.
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
FREIGHTS.
LIVE STOCK.

Groceries.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A
500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio,
50 TONS TOBACCO.—Of reliable
250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS

Real Estate.

GREAT SALE OF
LOTS AND CONTRACTS,
In the City of Chicago.
At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN WISCONSIN
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 160

FOR SALE—A Farm containing

$1500 WILL BUY A NICE

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting
Produces Larger Crops.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF
HALL & MOODY
is dissolved.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.
CHAPPELL & GRIFFITH.

CHICAGO, March 11th, 1863.
GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS,

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. South Water and Wells streets,

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
SHERMAN, HALL & POPE,
GRAIN, PRODUCE AND FRUIT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Financial.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.
RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD Co.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Educational.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY,
FULTON, ILL.

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
IN LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

LEWIS & CO.,

McCONKEY & HALL,

MALT, MALT, MALT.—

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

THE CITY.

SANITARY GIFT CONCERT.—Webster and the Ladies of the Camp Douglas Hospital Aid Society are rendering valuable service in the disposal of the Sanitary Gift Concert Tickets, and devoting the proceeds in behalf of the sick and suffering soldiers. The tickets are selling very rapidly. See advertisement in another column.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The sale of the Massasoit House, which comes off this morning at 10 o'clock, presents a rare chance for the purchase of a desirable piece of real estate, not only valuable as a Hotel, but exceedingly so as business property. The same was sold some seven years ago for about sixty thousand dollars.

FOR THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY.—Our readers should not forget that the excellent minstrel troupe of Arlington, Leon & Donniker, give an entertainment at Kingsbury Hall, on Saturday afternoon next, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society. All who would aid this noble charity and enjoy a capital afternoon's entertainment, should attend. We trust it will result in a handsome benefit.

THE DUTCHMEN'S LEAVING.—The rebel prisoners are being sent out from Camp Douglas at the rate of 600 per day. The next lot take the P. & Ft. Wayne R. R., at the Old street crossing at 9 o'clock this morning. The same number will be dispatched daily, until all have gone. The 9th Vermont regiment, in companies, accompany them as guards.

DR. TIFFANY'S LECTURE.—Dr. O. H. Tiffany delivered his powerful and eloquent lecture upon "The War," last evening, at Bryan Hall, before the Seamen's Benevolent Society. The eloquent lecturer was never more eloquent, and wrought up his audience to a pitch of enthusiasm giving unmistakable symptoms of the patriotism of the hearers.

TO MERCHANTS.—C. W. Atchinson, a late member of the 12th Ohio regiment, and an Illinoisan by birth, who was disabled from service by a wound received at Shiloh, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman, bill clerk, or assistant bookkeeper. Mr. A. is endorsed by the very best of letters, and we can confidently recommend him to merchants. Application to P. O. Box 1180 or to his address at this office, will meet with prompt answer.

KILLED.—An unknown man was killed yesterday, about noon, by a train on the Northwestern Railway at the crossing of that road with the Milwaukee, near the old city limits. At the time of the accident he was directly between the rails driving a team attached to a load of hay. An approaching train dashed into the team, killing him instantly. He was a man of dark complexion, medium size, thin whiskers, and had on a dark coat and butternut vest and pants. The body is at Jordan's coffin warehouse, 110 South Clark street, where the inquest will be held this morning.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A new Insurance Company is about being organized, by A. E. Kent, and other capitalists which is intended to transact both a fire and marine business. We learn that nearly the whole amount of the capital stock has been subscribed. A movement is also on foot to organize a company under one of the charters granted by the Legislature of 1860–61, to the Mercantile Association. The name of this new Company is the "Merchants," and it too will take both Fire and Marine risks. Some of our heaviest Merchants are, it is said, to be stockholders in the latter Company.

"A THING OF BEAUTY."—We would call the attention of all lovers of the beautiful to the picture of a New England Autumn, which has just been finished by Mr. Reed, the eminent landscape artist, and is now on exhibition at his studio, under Warner's Hall. The brilliant colors of the changing forest, and the hazy atmosphere of the season are reproduced with a rare fidelity to nature, while all the minutiæ of the picture are treated with wonderful breadth, freedom and truth. The inspection of the picture through an opera glass serves only to reveal new beauties.

Those who wish to see this beautiful work of art should go soon, as we are confident that some of our connoisseurs will, before many days, become the owner of it to adorn their homes.

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.—The Rhetorical exercises of the Academical Department of the University of Chicago, will take place in the Chapel of the University, this evening at 7 o'clock with the following programme:

PRAYER.

Salutatory, Franklin C. Ives, Tiskilwa.
Declamation—Chatham on the Revolution—Chas. S. Cleaver, Cleaverville.
Declamation—Value of the Bible—James Harper, Mokena.
Oration—Self Esteem—R. W. Goodman, Chicago.

MUSIC.

Declamation—"Conciliating" the Rebellion—Harry R. Tucker, Chicago.
Declamation—Young America in Progress—Jas. A. Woodworth, Chicago.
Declamation—A Walking Dictionary—Arthur Byrne, L. A. Hardy, H. E. Hubbard.

MUSIC.

Declamation—Pyramus and Thisbe,—C. R. Beverly, Elgin.
Declamation—An Indian's Plea for Temperance, Daniel A. Drake, Delavan.
Declamation—Our Country's Call—Wm. W. Evarts, Jr., Chicago.
Oration—Light—C. C. Kohlsaat, Galena.

MUSIC.

Declamation—Loyalty to the Union—W. R. Manierre, Chicago.
Declamation—Extract from a War Sermon—W. Thomson, Chicago.
Declamation—The Sceptic's Last Night—Philo A. Otis, Chicago.
Colloquy—The Town Meeting at Grabtown, on Building a New School House.

Ventilation of Railroad Cars.

Of the many plans in use for ventilating day and sleeping cars, but very few accomplish the desired result satisfactorily. To bring about complete ventilation, four things must be attended to: 1, Pure air must be introduced; 2, The foul air must be removed; 3, The supply must be sufficiently copious; 4, There must be no offensive currents. The plan which comes nearer than any other we have seen, (and which is, according to scientific principles governing the currents of air,) is that adopted some four years ago, and still in use upon the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago day and sleeping cars, which is similar in many respects to Brown's recently patented heater and ventilator, now upon the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

The pure, cool air is drawn in through wire-screened bonnets on the top of the car, passed down a large tin pipe, enters from below the stove, by a hot air-chamber or space three inches thick, through which it passes entirely around the stove, and after being thoroughly warmed, passes through a wooden box beneath and outside the seats, the entire length of the car. The warmed air is admitted to the car through openings in this box, and warms the space between the seats. In the summer, by making a reservoir of the lower box, the air passes over pure water, where the dust and cinders will be deposited, which may have passed through the wire netting above. The natural course of impure or heated air is to rise to the upper part of a room or car; hence this is the correct principle. The pure air is taken in from the outside at the top of the car, where it is most free from dust, admitted into the car at the floor, and thus creates a gentle but constant influx of pure air, taking the place of the vitiated air, which escapes through the several ventilators in the roof of the car.

We have had occasion before to speak of the atmosphere in the cars of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad, as being as pure as that in our most thoroughly ventilated parlors, but never before alluded to the principle by which this important result was accomplished.

THE CLERICAL IMBROGLIO.

Still Further Developments—Letter from one of the Ladies Mentioned in the Presentment.

CHICAGO, March 31, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—The accompanying letter from Miss Helen M. Baker of Will county was received yesterday, and ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours, &c., J. P. CLARKSON.

LETTER FROM MISS H. M. BAKER.

JOLIET, Ill., March 26, 1863.

MR. J. P. CLARKSON—Sir: As I learn to my surprise, that "Miss ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours very Respectfully,
HELEN M. BAKER.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD AND ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Reports of the Evening Schools—An Interesting Discussion on Contraband School Questions, &c., &c.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, at their rooms on LaSalle street. Prior to commencement of business, an informal discussion was had on the question whether the Board was the old Board or a new one, members varying in their opinions. A messenger was dispatched to Corporation Counsel B. F. Ayer, to obtain his written opinion.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Upon his return, the Secretary read the opinion as follows:

To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request, I state it as my opinion, that the Board of Education now consists of those members who were appointed at the last meeting of the Common Council. The old Board has been superseded, as I think, by the new. The first clause of section 11, chapter 2, of the revised charter, will admit of no other construction.

In haste, yours respectfully, B. F. AYER, Counsel to the Corporation.

Chicago, March 31, 1863.

ORGANIZATION.

The Board was then called to order. Present—Messrs. Haven, Holden, Steele, Wahl, Foster, Ward, Taft, Prindiville, Ogden, Sheahan, Brentano.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Upon motion of Mr. Taft, the Board proceeded to elect a President. The first ballot resulted:

Haven ... [illegible]
Newberry ... [illegible]
Holden ... [illegible]
Ryder ... [illegible]

And Mr. Haven was declared elected.

Mr. Haven, after thanking the Board for their uniform kindness and courtesy, respectfully declined the office, as his business duties absolutely forbade acceptance.

Mr. Prindiville moved to amend Mr. Taft's motion by going into an election for President, to serve until the annual meeting in June.

Mr. Haven said, to save discussion, he would accept the position of President, with the privilege of resigning in June.

Upon motion, the rules of the old Board were adopted.

ELECTION OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Upon motion, the Board entered into an election of Superintendent ... [illegible] ... unanimous choice of the present faithful and energetic incumbent, Wm. H. Wells, esq.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The President re-appointed the Committees of the old Board, with the exception of appointing Mr. Brentano in the place of Mr. Wicker (relieved) upon the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture, and as Committee on the Franklin School. Upon motion, the appointments were confirmed.

PAYMENT OF BILL.

Mr. Ward, of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, presented a bill from the widow of the late Frank Justice for $74.60, for constructing sidewalks in front of school lots. Upon motion of Mr. Ward, the bill was ordered paid.

A NEW GRAMMAR.

Mr. Steele, of the Committee on Text Books, moved that Quackenbos' Grammar be adopted as text book in the schools, provided that it be furnished to the pupils who use it at 30 per copy for sixty days. Carried.

SEATING THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Taft, of the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture, reported that seats had been provided in the hall of the Skinner School for 560 pupils, at a cost of $153.20. Seats are required in new branches, as follows: Franklin, 20; Washington, 20; Kinzie, 16; Foster, 12.

Upon motion, the seats were ordered put in.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Foster, of the Committee on Examination of Teachers, reported that certificates be granted as follows:

M. E. Waterman,	Nancy A. Parker,
Ophelia Gulliver,	Clara L. Baldwin,
Mary A. Reed,	Calista L. Webster,
Mary L. May,	Noble A. Hallock,
E. G. Thompson,	Ardelia G. Ellinwood,
Sarah A. Woodruff,	Julia M. Hallock,
Jane H. Gay,	[illegible]
Carrie D. Cole,	Lizzie S. McConnell,
Alice Rickcords,	Laura A. Leonard,
Augusta M. Smith,	Flora E. Parish,
Gertrude Brayton,	Rosie E. Briggs,
Mary Proctor,	Ada L. Haynes.

THE ANNUAL CLEANING.

Mr. Sheahan of the Committee on Janitors and Supplies recommended that the annual cleaning be deferred until the close of the schools, at which time he thought it could be done cheaper and more thoroughly. In accordance with the recommendation, the schools were ordered to be cleaned in the summer vacation.

AN AGENT.

Mr. Taft moved that a committee of three be appointed by the President, who, with the President, shall appoint an agent to oversee such matters relative to the schools and grounds as the Board shall direct. Carried.

The President constituted the committee as follows: Messrs. Taft, Holden, and Prindiville.

CONTRABAND TOPICS.

Mr. Taft offered the following:

Resolved, That the teachers of the public schools shall at all times carefully abstain from introducing into the public schools or Teachers' Institutes any topic or question concerning which the opinions of different political parties are divided, and that a violation of this rule shall be considered a cause for their removal.

[illegible]

Ayes—Foster, Holden, Steele, Wahl, Brentano.
Noes—Prindiville, Ryder, Sheahan, Taft, Haven.
Upon motion, the original motion was adopted, as follows:
Ayes—Foster, Haven, Holden, Prindiville, Ryder, Sheahan, Taft, Wahl.
Noes—Steele, Brentano.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDIES.

The Superintendent recommended the extension of the course in book-keeping and writing, in the High School. Referred.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

The monthly report of the evening schools was then presented, as follows:

BOYS' EVENING SCHOOL.

[illegible]

GIRLS' EVENING SCHOOL.

[illegible]

EXPENSES OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS—JANUARY.

[illegible]

Total expenses ... [illegible]

[illegible]

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON COMMITTEE.

The Excise Law and its Effect on Manufacturers.

A special meeting of the Manufacturers' Association was held last evening at the rooms of the Mercantile Association, President Titsworth announced the object of the meeting to hear the report of the Committee appointed to visit Washington. T. W. Baxter, Chairman of the Committee, read the report as follows:

REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The undersigned, a committee appointed by this Association to visit Washington, with a view to obtain some modifications of the Excise Law, respectfully submit the following report:

[illegible]

T. W. BAXTER,
A. D. TITSWORTH,
H. Z. CULVER.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1863.

On motion the Report was accepted and adopted, and a vote of thanks tendered the Committee, for the able manner in which they had performed the duty assigned them.

On motion, the Board of Directors were appointed a committee to secure the printing of one thousand copies of the Report in pamphlet form.

On motion of Jas. A. Smith, the Executive Committee were requested to take charge of the distribution of the Reports, and to correspond with other associations, as to the propriety of holding a general Manufacturers' Convention at an early day.

Adjourned to the regular meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday evening next.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Geo. Manierre.*—In the matter of the ejectment suit of Fell vs. Higgins noticed yesterday, the Court reserved a decision. The "Tax Suit" is set down to be argued on next Monday. The question of Stamp Duty on the process of State Courts will be taken up.

Judge Manierre has adjourned over to Saturday. The April term commences on the 13th inst.

COUNTY COURT—*Before Hon. J. B. Bradwell.*—John C. Wilson, long a resident of this county, was yesterday before Judge Bradwell on the petition of his son, J. C. Wilson, Jr., to try the question of his sanity. A jury was summoned and evidence heard, whereupon a verdict was rendered that Mr. Wilson was insane. Almon Wilder was appointed conservator with a bond of $10,000, which was at once given and approved.

FIFTEENTH WARD UNION MEETING.—A meeting of the Union Club will be held this evening, (Wednesday, April 1st,) at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of C. R. Hessler, 266 North Clark street. Business of importance will come before the meeting. Good speakers will be in attendance, and all Union men of the Ward are requested to meet with us. By order, G. C. PAOLI, Secretary.

A BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.—In our advertising columns will be found an interesting statement of the tests applied to Bacon's burglar-proof Bank Safes, by F. Lotz & Co, to which we call the attention of our readers.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Peter Hiner was before the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with passing a counterfeit five dollar bank bill upon his landlady, and bound over to the Recorder's Court, in the sum of $1,000.

NOTES ON DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

By Winslow Ayer, M. D.

THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, Rooms 12 and 13, McCormick's Build'g, Cor. Randolph and Dearborn Streets.

In the brief Notes which we prepare from time to time, to place before the readers of the TRIBUNE, it is believed that some interesting facts may be given, some ideas expressed, which may lead to reflection and investigation respecting the nature and causes, prevention and cure of the fearfully prevalent and alarming class of diseases generally known as "throat complaints," and it is hoped that they may awaken rational hopes in the hearts of the afflicted, who, despondent by oft repeated trials, have begun to regard all medication as useless, and to look forward to death as their only release from suffering.

[illegible]

Dr. Dunham having been suddenly summoned to Murfreesboro, his classes and private pupils will take a recess for ten days.

For Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns and Oil, also Benzole—in fact everything pertaining to the trade, buy of E. P. Merrill, 80 Randolph street.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The next term commences on the 6th of April. For circulars, address H. Booth, box 1,955, Chicago.

[illegible]

GO TO THE BEST—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

[illegible]

Ellis & Figgs' Flower Ornaments.—For Camellias and other choice flowers, leave your orders with Edgar Sanders. Depot, 116 Madison street.

F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, wholesale and retail.

Paper Hangings, wholesale and retail. Largest stock in the city at CHASE & CO.'S, 109 Randolph street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1863.

The money market is decidedly close, and in fact it seems to be close all round. The most urgent wants of best customers are all supplied; but merely speculative demands are ignored. The paper making and urged for discount is almost all short, showing that customers are expecting soon to realize. The stringency thus far is confined mainly to speculative operators and does not seem to affect legitimate business.

The gold market was excited, but the amount changing hands is comparatively small. According to private dispatches, it opened in New York at 149¾, rose to 150, closing firm at 149¾. Had there been much gold here to operate upon we should have had decidedly an exciting day of it; but as it was, operators could scarcely find enough to get on the "rampage" about. The brokers here paid 147, and towards the close we presume 148 was paid. It would be easy to write a column as to the causes that are forcing it upward and the probabilities of a further rise or a decline, but we prefer to give facts as they are and leave the intelligent readers of the TRIBUNE to form their own conclusions. Predicting in these matters is just now too risky a business to suit our taste.

The price of silver was 30@33.

Old Treasury Notes same price as gold. New nominal at ½ buying; selling ¾@1¾.

New York Exchange continues decidedly close. Bankers buy at ¼, and sometimes, for round lots, pay a fraction above. The selling rate is ½ to customers; outsiders, ¾@1¾. One house still sells at ½. It is believed that the stringency cannot continue many weeks, as the amount of produce and provisions waiting shipment, as soon as navigation opens, are immense.

Indiana and Kentucky are bought at 103.

THE NEW REVENUE CARDS.

Some days ago we noticed the fact that the new revenue law, greatly reducing the tax in stamps on ordinary notes, was in force. At the same time a card was placed in our hands, by one of our bankers, signed by the Secretary of the Clearing House Association in New York, purporting to be a correct table of the amount of stamps to be placed on each note. Supposing it to be correct, and knowing its importance to the business public, we requested Mr. Rand, of the job department of the TRIBUNE, to copy it. After a few copies had been sold we found, to our chagrin, that we had trusted too much to the acuteness of a New York financier. The table was not accurate. Mr. Rand has now issued one which, it is believed, is entirely correct, which, for a dime, he will mail, post paid, to all who may order. Our correspondent at Mishawaukee, Ind., who takes us severely to task for issuing the first card, will now understand the facts. Copies of the new card have been sent to his address.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, March 31, 1863.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The general produce markets during the past week were unsettled in consequence of the variation in the gold market, and prices at the beginning of the week, as compared with those at the close, show a difference of 10@15c ♥ bushel on wheat and 3@4c on corn.

The upward tendency in gold towards the close has tended greatly to strengthen the markets.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

[illegible]

To-day, the gold market ruled higher, but it was unsettled, and the general markets were not affected by the advance.

The Wheat market was firm but unchanged—No 1 Spring selling at $1.15@1.20, and No 2 Spring at $1.07@1.10 for winter and fresh receipts. There was nothing done in Winter grades of wheat.

The Flour market was dull and neglected—the transactions being unimportant.

Corn was a shade easier—with sales of winter receipts Mixed in store at 47@48c, and fresh receipts Rejected at 46@46½c.

[illegible]

The Ice Out of Green Bay.

A dispatch from Green Bay City, was read on 'Change to-day, stating that the ice was all out of the Bay, and that it was blowing hard. This indicates a speedy resumption of navigation.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 31.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

Weekly Review.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1863.

The "tumble" in gold last week caused a very dull state of feeling in the Dry Goods market here; but there was no "panic," for there was very little to be panicy about—the various wholesale houses having, during the two weeks previous, sold such a vast quantity of their spring stocks, that they were, to tell the truth, getting uncomfortably low, and the lull in the demand was wanted to enable them to get ahead again.

But, notwithstanding this, the market for three or four days was decidedly dull. There were plenty of buyers here; but with gold going down at the rate of 5 per cent a day, they were too terrified to make even their most urgent and necessary purchases. So, most of them went home to see what would turn up.

It is astonishing, however, to find how quickly a reaction takes place. Within two days gold has advanced 5@6 per cent, and already the country buyers are rushing into the city again, and are buying rather freely, though at lower prices,—our wholesale houses having let down in the prices of leading staples, as will be seen from the following table of prices:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET

For the Week Ending March 17, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1863.

During the past week several cargoes of lumber have been received from the East shore of Lake Michigan and from some Wisconsin ports; but we hear of but few transactions. Two or three cargoes of seasoned lumber have been brought from the piles at Racine, and sold at $15.00 for assorted common qualities, but this is no criterion of the market for green lumber from the woods. A cargo of common mixed lumber from Twin Rivers, per schr Aldrich, was sold at $12.25, and a cargo of Kalamazoo to arrive at $13.00.

The market in the yards is firm at $16.00@16.50 for common boards and fencing. Shingles are firm at $4.00@4.25 for best qualities shaved and sawed. Lath is firm at $4.00. We quote as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO GROCERY MARKET.

Weekly Review.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1863.

The early part of the week was characterized with extreme dullness in the Grocery trade but towards the close, under the advance in Gold, there was a better feeling and trade in a measure revived. New Sugars have sustained a decline of ½c since the date of our last review. Refined grades, owing to a run of competition between the grocers and the New York agency, have ruled irregular and in some instances sales have been made a little under our quotations. Coffees are quiet. Black Teas are easier, while Greens command full prices. In Tobaccos there is no change, although there is considerable new stock on the market, which is freely offered at 8@10c. Other staples are without essential change. We quote:

[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED. March 31.

[illegible]

Commercial Circulars by the Asia.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 31.—COTTON—Firmer and in good demand at 69@70c.

WHISKY—Dull at 46@47c.

[illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, March 31, 1863.

[illegible]

The Foreign Markets.

Per Steamer Hansa.] [By Telegraph.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, March 17.

English funds are heavy. Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ at the Bank and in the discount market. The demand was light.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—COTTON—There has been an extensive and general demand for cotton. Sales for two days reach 25,000 bales American at 1¼c higher.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, March 17.—Wheat in fair demand, with a further advance to the close. Flour neglected. Indian corn in demand at 30@31c for mixed; white 32@33c; prime Southern 31c.

DIED.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation ... [illegible]

WANTED—To find the ... [illegible]

WANTED—A young ... [illegible]

WANTED—Gardener. A ... [illegible]

WANTED—Fifty more Re[illegible]

WANTED—A Furnished H[illegible]

WANTED—A small Fur[illegible]

WANTED—Board by a ... [illegible]

WANTED—Canvasser ... [illegible]

WANTED—From $[illegible]

WANTED—To purchase ... [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as ... [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class ... [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class C[illegible]

WANTED—A Dry Goods ... [illegible]

WANTED—A situation as ... [illegible]

WANTED—A situation ... [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished ... [illegible]

WANTED—To engage ... [illegible]

WANTED—By a ... [illegible]

WANTED—By a graduate ... [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser ... [illegible]

WANTED—A small amount ... [illegible]

WANTED—A first rate C[illegible]

WANTED—Board by a ... [illegible]

WANTED—A Lot of 50 ... [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, on ... [illegible]

WANTED—First class ... [illegible]

WANTED—Good active ... [illegible]

WANTED—How to avoid ... [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A new house ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—The two-story ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—The elegant resid[illegible]

FOR SALE—A magnificent ... [illegible]

TO RENT—May 1st, a large ... [illegible]

TO RENT—$15.00 per ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and L[illegible]

FOR SALE—Brick Dwelling ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Barber C[illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engine ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap for ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Real Es[illegible]

FOR SALE— [illegible]

FOR SALE—The entire ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Trustee ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine chance ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Iowa Lands. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—A large Store, 25 by ... [illegible] ... of E. NEWHALL & CO., 45 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—House 148 North La[illegible]

TO RENT—A first class brick ... [illegible]

TO LEASE—Three lots on Lake ... [illegible]

TO LEASE—Michigan Avenue lot ... [illegible]

TO RENT—The first-class Store ... [illegible]

TO RENT—After May 1st, ... [illegible] ... Apply to S. B. HAVEN ... [illegible]

TO RENT—Wharfing Lot on ... [illegible] ... W. H. SAMPSON.

TO RENT—Office 188 S. Water ... [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, furnished, with or without board, at 34 Adams street.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms ... [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—A Brown Pointer Dog. Answers to "CARLO" ... [illegible]

LOST—On the 30th inst., a package ... [illegible]

Announcements.

R. J. PAULISON announces himself a candidate for Clerk of the Police Court, subject to the action of the Union Convention.

ANNOUNCEMENT—For Clerk of the Recorder's Court.—FRANK LUMBARD ... [illegible]

FOUND—On March 21st, a wallet ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Brick House 520 ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Store. One ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—$6,000 Cash. Two ... [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE— ... [illegible]

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two three-story ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Lot, eighty feet by ... [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office No. 51 Clark street.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1863.

[illegible]